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SITE NOW COMPLETED, 'L' IS READY TO START TERMINAL AT MALDEN

By Purchase of Sheldon Estate Railway Secures Last Parcel of Land Necessary for Erection of Structure

WORK TO BE HURRIED

Plans for Station of Artistic Design and Other Construction for Facilitating Transportation Being Drawn

In connection with its work in establishing a terminal for the new elevated structure in Malden, the Boston Elevated has taken, by right of eminent domain, the property of Walter P. Sheldon, 314 Main street. All the other owners have disposed of their property to the Elevated and this is the last parcel necessary for the terminal site.

The property consists of a large colonial style dwelling, a small frame building used for manufacturing purposes, a stable and 24,290 square feet of land. Work has already been commenced by the Elevated in removing all of the buildings upon the site of its terminal at Main and Center streets. Besides the Sheldon estate these include the Keene estate buildings and former church sites. An adjoining building containing the district offices and Malden exchange of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will not be removed.

Plans are now being drawn for the new terminal station, which will be architecturally beautiful and in conformity with other buildings fronting on Main street in Malden.

The Elevated, by the terms of its franchise, will have five years in which to complete the elevated structure and terminal in Malden. About 18 months of that time has already elapsed and it is generally believed that work will be completed this summer for the commencing of the structural work next spring. The elevated structure will extend from Sullivan square, Charlestown, over a private right of way west of and paralleling Broadway, Everett, as far as the Boston & Maine tracks, where it will branch still farther to the westward, paralleling Main street through Everett and Malden to the Malden terminal.

Boston & Northern cars now running from Lawrence and Lowell via Reading, Wakefield and Melrose to Malden square, and thence over the Elevated's surface tracks to Sullivan square, will enter the new Malden terminal.

Plans are also being prepared for a new Boston & Maine station at Everett to replace the present structure at Main street east of the Broadway railroad bridge. It is proposed to move the location of the station about 500 feet southwest of the present one, bringing it in close proximity to the proposed elevated structure, where a station on the Elevated will be provided. Both the Saugus branch and the main line via Portsmouth of the Boston & Maine railroad will enter the new station and the proposed freight yards of the Boston & Maine will be near it.

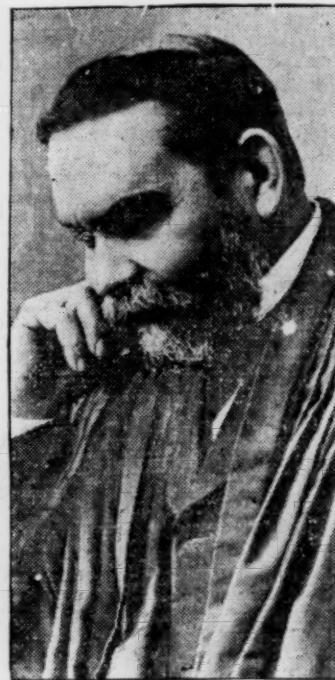
BATTLESHIPS GO OUT IN FOG
PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Although a thick fog blanketed the water off this portion of Cape Cod early today, the third and fourth divisions of the battleship fleet steamed out of the harbor to resume practice on the drill ground.

DR. WILEY SHORN OF ALL POWER BOASTS U. S. OFFICIAL ON STAND

WASHINGTON—George P. McCabe, solicitor for the department of agriculture, admitted at the Dr. Wiley investigation today that he was the author of the provision in the appropriation act of 1910 which made him solicitor. He

CHIEF JUSTICE RESIGNS FROM SUPREME COURT

*Head of Supreme Court
of Massachusetts Who
Resigns Seat on Bench*



(Photo by Chickering)
MARCUS P. KNOWLTON

GENERAL FIRMIN IN PORT AU PRINCE TO AIM AT PRESIDENCY

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti—With the arrival here today of General Antenor Firmin on the French steamer *Caravelle* there are three candidates for the presidency vacated by the exile of President Antoine Simon.

Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte has a majority of the troops in the capital at his command. General Firmin, however, has large following. Dr. Robo, who was expelled by President Nord Alexis and later also by President Simon, on the

(Continued on page two, column two)

YACHT PIONEER ON THIRD CRUISE WITH BOY SCOUTS

Under command of Capt. William H. Collins the yacht Pioneer, which is owned by Arthur Carey of Waltham, cast her lines at Carlton wharf, East Boston, today and began her third cruise of the summer along the New England coast of the present one, bringing it in close proximity to the proposed elevated structure, where a station on the Elevated will be provided. Both the Saugus branch and the main line via Portsmouth of the Boston & Maine railroad will enter the new station and the proposed freight yards of the Boston & Maine will be near it.

The regular cruise, which occupies two weeks, had to be shortened because of the steamer having been delayed at Rockland, Me. The vessel reached Boston and took on supplies. Her fourth and last cruise as scheduled will begin Aug. 14 and end Aug. 26. Besides the boy scouts and the regular crew on board are Edward Sturgiss of Andover, a guest of Mr. Carey, and Stanley G. Cady, certified scout master, who is in charge of the boys.

BATTLESHIPS GO OUT IN FOG
PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Although a thick fog blanketed the water off this portion of Cape Cod early today, the third and fourth divisions of the battleship fleet steamed out of the harbor to resume practice on the drill ground.

WASHINGTON—Concerning the attitude of Congress and the departments toward the United States Steel Corporation the best judgment here is that the Stanley committee, which will not report until next December, will not recommend the dissolution of the corporation but will urge its disassociation from the transportation business in the ore fields and abolition of interlocking directors with other corporations.

It is not believed that the department of justice will recommend dissolution of the corporation but the department will look very carefully into the interlocking director system.

The department of commerce and labor through its bureau of corporations will make another report to the President in a few weeks, sending in all the data in detail upon which the recent summary of Commissioner Smith was based.

**FARMERS' FREE LIST
IS ONLY TARIFF BILL
SURE TO GO THROUGH**

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This was intended to show that Mr. McCabe was supreme in the department and had become the superior of Dr. Wiley.

As showing further than Solicitor McCabe's hand covered the whole department Mr. Davis brought up the case of a chemist in the bureau of animal industry named Hillyer, who had studied some law books in the congressional law library. Solicitor McCabe sent for Hillyer and told him that the legal work of the department would be done in the solicitor's office.

"Why did you order Mr. Hillyer to

(Continued on page two, column three)

Washington—The tariff situation as follows today:

The farmers' free list bill is certain to be passed by Congress and sent to the President who is expected to promptly veto it. The House will recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments if necessary to pass the bill.

If the Senate Republican insurgents

(Continued on page two, column six)

Washington—Radical changes in the immigration law are provided under the terms of a general bill, to be introduced in the Senate today by Senator Dillingham, former chairman of the Senate committee on immigration and of the joint immigration commission. Most of the innovations proposed are the result of the investigations of the commission.

The measure proposes to repeal the Chinese exclusion laws, except so far as they relate to naturalization. In their

(Continued on page two, column seven)

Readers of the Monitor
can quickly double the
time spent in reading
clean journalism by passing
their read copies
along to others :: :: :: ::

COLLEGE REGISTRARS MEET HERE TO PLAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton has resigned from the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, his resignation reaching Governor Foss today. The action takes effect Sept. 7.

Governor Foss so far has given no intimation as to who would be appointed to succeed Mr. Knowlton. A report is being circulated, however, that the vacancy will be given to John Adams Aiken, chief justice of the superior court. Mr. Aiken is a Democrat.

Mr. Aiken's place, according to the same report, will be filled by the promotion of Charles A. DeCourcey, the ranking Democrat among the justices of the superior court.

Justice Knowlton is a native of Wilmot, Mass. He was educated at Monson (Mass.) Academy and was graduated from Yale in 1860. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1895 and from Harvard in 1900.

He was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Mass., in 1862. In 1878 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and served one year. He was a member of the Senate in 1880-1.

He was appointed justice in the Massachusetts superior court and served until 1887, when he was a justice in the Massachusetts supreme judicial court. He has served in that court continuously since, and was made chief justice in December, 1902. His home is in Springfield.

For the first time in the history of American education a representative body of college registrars met this morning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the purpose of forming a national association and to discuss problems in college organization. Registrars from 70 institutions have promised to attend.

William A. Hervey, registrar of Columbia University, in a paper on "The Proper Determination of the Functions of the Registrar's Office," said that the offices of bursar and registrar should be kept separate. "Suggestions for Uniform Blanks of Transfer of Credits" was read by Arthur G. Hill of the University of Michigan and "How Registrars May Promote Their Common Welfare," by A. H. Espenshade of the University of Pennsylvania.

Consideration of the constitution of the new organization will interest the members this afternoon and a dinner at the Atlantic House at Nantasket will be given in the evening. It is hoped that a precedent for training registrars for their duties, as librarians are now trained, may be established, for it is said too often the office is occupied by some member of the faculty who has been put into it against his will and for no other reason than that there is nothing else for him to do.

The following were present at the morning session: Erastus Smith, Beloit College; A. Howry Espenshade, State College of Pennsylvania; A. Reinenberg, S. F. T. Hoboken; John W. Cremen, Indiana University; Arthur W. Tarbell, Carnegie Tech.; E. O. Smith, Connecticut Agricultural College; Mrs. E. A. Ballantine, University of Maine; A. J. Hare, University of West Virginia; Howard M. Tibbets, Dartmouth; M. W. Andrews, University of Vermont; F. Isabel Wolcott, Oberlin College; Lucy C. Tucker, Rhode Island State College; Arthur Bacon, Hobart College; William A. Hervey, Columbia University; G. C. Sprague, New York University; A. E. Frost, University of Pittsburgh; Caroline B. Greene, Mount Holyoke College; Edmund C. Sanford, Clark College; Charles Hoenig, University of Rochester; Miss Julia M. Comstock, M. I. T.; Miss Evelyn Walker, Simmons College; Mary Cope, Radcliffe College; Caroline Shaw, assistant dean Radcliffe; Mary Eastman, Smith College, and Philip M. Hayden, Tufts College.

Thus Professor Reisner shatters the pleasant theories that many dreamers in close on 5000 years have built up as to some special significance in the position of the Sphinx. That it looked toward the rising sun, that its gaze was directed toward the pyramids, and that when the sun sank the shadow of the Sphinx was cast forth over its outstretched paws,

"At the time the Sphinx was carved from the rock of the left between the quarries," said Professor Reisner, "the ground was in no sense hallowed, and the choice of the place for the colossal image of the King was simply due to the fact that the ledge had been left untouched by the workmen because it was not of the grade needed for the pyramid construction."

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More than \$14,000 was deposited in the new postal savings bank in the five days ending last Saturday, according to an announcement made by Frank E. Hayes, assistant postmaster of the institution. This showing compares favorably with the records of the New York and Chicago depositories during the first five days. In Boston the number of depositors decreased steadily after the opening day, while the total deposits increased from \$2238 last Tuesday to \$4771 on Saturday. The number of depositors and the amounts they put in follow:

	Depositors.	Amount.
AUG. 1	208	\$2,238
AUG. 2	187	2,624
AUG. 3	139	2,000
AUG. 4	106	2,127
AUG. 5	181	4,771
Total	821	\$14,474

The amounts received on savings cards and stamps last week follow: Aug. 1, \$16.90; Aug. 2, \$21.50; Aug. 3, \$14.50; Aug. 4, \$15.50; Aug. 5, 13.10. Total \$81.51.

STEAMER BRADFORD LANDS

Cheering marked the arrival of the excursion steamer Dorothy Bradford from Provincetown today. The vessel had about 1500 passengers and left port Sunday morning for the trip to Provincetown. She left on her return trip at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon but owing to fog the steamer anchored just outside Boston light, where she remained until this morning.

ROGER WOLCOTT IS CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER OF HOUSE



(Photo by Chickering)
ROGER WOLCOTT

Politicians of the state today are awaiting a reply from Governor Foss to requests from Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Representative Norman H. White, candidates for Republican gubernatorial nomination, that the Governor prove or retract certain general statements said to have been made by him in an interview to the effect that corruption and mismanagement is general in some of the state departments.

At the Governor's office it was said

today that he had held a conference with his secretary, Dudley M. Holman, relative to answering the Republican candidates, and that a reply might be expected later in the day. The Governor declined to discuss the subject publicly at present, it was said.

In their letters to the Governor both Mr. Frothingham and Mr. White took exception to alleged statements of the Governor that much of the state's money had been stolen under the eyes of the officials in whose charge it had been placed. Mr. Foss is asked to tell specifically where these supposed thefts have occurred and to name the officials responsible for their misappropriation. Unless he can prove his charges the Gov-

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On Thursday the Lieutenant-Governor

plans to visit Essex county. The chief object of his trip will be to speak at the Republican outing at Ferncroft inn, Danvers, which is to be held under the auspices of Republicans of Salem, Danvers, Peabody, Beverly and Lynn.

Speaker Joseph Walker today continued his campaign for Republican nomination for Governor with a tour of Worcester county for campaign conferences with his political friends.

On Tuesday Mr. Walker expects to speak at the Blackstone old home day celebration and Millbury, Grafton, Northbridge, Uxbridge, Mendon, Hopkinton and Milford.

Mr. Walker's program for Wednesday includes speeches at Douglas, Webster, Southbridge, Oxford, Auburn, Leicester, Spencer, North Brookfield and Worcester. The following day he will visit Leominster, Gardner, Templeton, Winchendon, Hubbardston and Westminster with an evening meeting in Fitchburg in charge of Representative Frank O. Hardy.

Friday's schedule is to be arranged by Representative Amos T. Saunders of Clinton and is to include a reception in that town in the evening, following a tour of Boylston, West Boylston and Lancaster.

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Tomorrow he will visit in company with the Governor and the executive council, the state institutions of Worcester county. Incidentally he plans to meet his friends and campaign assistants of Worcester county, for conferences on ways and means of pushing his campaign there.

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**AWAIT REPLY FROM
GOV. FOSS ON REQUEST
TO PROVE HIS CHARGES**

(Continued from page one)

ern is asked to retract his statements. Lieutenant - Governor Frothingham's letter to Governor Foss is as follows:

"You are quoted as saying there is not the slightest doubt in your mind that a large part of the state's money has not only been wasted but stolen, not necessarily by the men who are employed to look out for the state's interests, but under their noses.

"As a citizen of Massachusetts and Lieutenant-governor of the state I call on you to retract or make good, and at once. You owe it to the dignity of the office you hold, to yourself as a man and to every citizen of this honored commonwealth."

Relative to the charge of stolen money Representative White says:

"Any Governor who makes this statement and can't prove it ought to be defeated at the polls. I want to record my protest as a citizen of Massachusetts against this method of trying to catch votes."

"Let Mr. Foss do his duty and tell the citizens forthwith where and when and by whom the money has been stolen. I defy him to back up his own words. Under his sworn oath of office he is bound to lay the facts before the proper authorities."

"When a Governor makes such a statement and does not prove it he ought to receive his just deserts at the hands of the voting public. Every citizen is entitled to know the facts when the chief executive makes such a statement as the one referred to above.

"Mr. Foss' administration has been one of talk, insinuation, political intrigue and passing out offices for political expediency. It is high time that the thinking public took cognizance of a statement such as the chief executive has made and required him to produce the facts to the taxpayers of the state.

"Mr. Foss is quoted as calling the railroad commission a joke. This is a remarkable statement, in view of the fact that he has just taken the chairmanship of that commission and has offered him a judgeship on the superior bench.

"Mr. Foss' attacks on the state farm at Bridgewater are without warrant, and are unfounded. Bridgewater is the best managed institution in the state, and Mr. Foss knows it. The cost per capita for each inmate is \$2.55 per week, a remarkably low cost, and these figures speak for themselves."

The Governor in his alleged arraignment of state officials and the management of state departments is quoted as having said in part:

"If I had not been elected, or if somebody who would do what I am doing had not been elected, Massachusetts would soon have been in a great scandal."

"Seven months as Governor have taught me that this 'ideal state' business is a dream."

"The perpetual franchise grants are a crime against the people. There ought never to be any more of them. The people ought to keep these things where they can get at them when they want to."

"Just look at the railroad commission. It's a joke. It is supposed to be a body to protect the people against the railroads. It does exactly the opposite thing. That has got to stop."

"A private employer always gets the most competent labor he can for the money he puts out. The state pays hardly any attention to that principle of business. When one of our institutions heads is looking for an employee the custom is for him to make a random pick from the employment office, or to give the job to some relation of his, or to somebody he likes."

"The state doesn't get its money's worth in that kind of dealing. The employment of our Amherst boys on the farms of our state institutions would be a way of correcting one of the evils in the employment of state help."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Clarice."
SHUBERT—"Over Night."

NEW YORK

COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
CRITERION—"Bird of My Dreams."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO

OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-it."
WHITNEY—"Dear Old Billy."

**STATE LEADERS SAID
TO FAVOR HAYES FOR
FOSS RUNNING MATE**

In Democratic circles about Boston it is hourly expected that William P. Hayes of Springfield has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. It is said that such announcement will find favor with practically all the state leaders of the Democratic party and with Governor Foss.

It is hinted by some that the announcement would not come as a surprise to the officials of the Democratic state committee. The state organization is understood to have considered Mr. Hayes as a desirable running mate for Governor Foss this year and to have worked constantly of late to secure a pledge from him that he would take the field.

For some years it has been considered a desirable plan by the Democratic leaders to have either their candidate for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor a resident of the western part of the state. The nomination of Mr. Hayes for Lieutenant-Governor not only would maintain the geographical balance but would prove a strong magnet for drawing the western vote to the other candidates on the Democratic state ticket, according to the opinion of many of the state leaders of that party.

Last year Thomas F. Cassidy of Adams was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He failed of election by about 8000 votes. Although he desires the nomination again this year and has become a candidate for the position he finds many of his former political friends lined up with Mr. Hayes.

**GENERAL FIRMIN IN
PORT AU PRINCE TO
AIM AT PRESIDENCY**

(Continued from page one)

ground of fomenting revolution, is the third candidate for the presidency.

General Leconte's first division, consisting of 4000 men, occupied the capital on Sunday morning without resistance. Arrangements were made forthwith for a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which were expected to elect General Leconte president in succession to the deposed Simon.

Immediately upon his arrival General Leconte attended a te deum at the cathedral conducted by the archbishop.

Then he made a tour of the city, finally entering the national palace to a salute of 101 guns from all the fortifications.

Later a new ministry wholly replacing that of the Simon administration was tentatively agreed upon as follows:

War, M. Zamor; interior, Judge Cauvin; foreign affairs, M. Guibaud; public instruction, Senator Lareche; agriculture, M. Lelard; finance, M. San-

sarie.

In an interview at Cape Haitien General Firmin said he hoped the presidential election in Hayti might be carried out legally and without difficulties being raised by any of the other candidates.

Mr. Firmin, the American minister, informed the incoming Leconte troops and informed Geh. Saint Juste that at the first firing in the city he would land troops at all the warships.

The various naval commanders and the diplomatic corps complimented Mr. Firmin on the manner in which he handled an exceedingly difficult and delicate situation.

NEW YORK — With her husband, Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, daughter of Luke Wright, former secretary of war, was the guest of Evan R. Dick, a Wall street broker, who took the yacht American to the now overthrown Simon government for the Haytian navy. Mr. Dick and his guests returned on the liner Allemania.

Other passengers were Antoine Simon, Jr., son of the deposed President, and Antoine Pierre Paul, a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Hayti. They have \$120,000 in gold belonging to the deposed President.

Mrs. Palmer said that they knew nothing about the revolution, which broke out after they left New York, until the American sailed into the bay of Port Au Prince.

"We were on deck when a party on shore began shooting at us," she said. "They had the range and the bullet came uncomfortably near. My husband or

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**NEW BIPLANE RECORD
FOR SUSTAINED FLIGHT**

PARIS.—M. Renaeux made a new record for sustained flight in a biplane today when he covered 570 miles without descending. Renaeux left St. Cyr at 3 o'clock this morning, and landed at 3:10 p. m. He is trying for the Michelin cup.

NEW YORK—Harry N. Atwood has announced that he will leave today for Milwaukee, where he will start a flight to New York on Saturday for a prize of \$10,000 offered by Victor J. Evans of Washington.

The distance covered by Andre Beaumont (Lieut Conneau, French navy) when he won the prize of \$50,000 in the British cross-country aeroplane race, was 1010 miles. The distance over the route from Milwaukee to New York that Atwood has mapped out will be 1062 miles. This is the route that Atwood decided to follow:

Milwaukee to Racine, Wis.....	25 miles
Racine to Winona, Minn.....	25 miles
Winona to La Crosse, Ind.....	60 miles
La Crosse to Elkhart, Ind.....	40 miles
Elkhart to Bryan, O.....	80 miles
Bryan to Toledo, O.....	25 miles
Toledo to Sandusky, O.....	42 miles
Sandusky to Lorain, O.....	25 miles
Lorain to Cleveland, O.....	34 miles
Cleveland to Ashtabula, O.....	18 miles
Ashtabula to Erie, Pa.....	48 miles
Erie to Dunkirk, N. Y.....	48 miles
Dunkirk to Buffalo, N. Y.....	48 miles
Buffalo to Rochester, N. Y.....	60 miles
Rochester to Syracuse, N. Y.....	53 miles
Syracuse to Utica, N. Y.....	78 miles
Utica to Schenectady, N. Y.....	17 miles
Schenectady to Albany, N. Y.....	25 miles
Albany to Kingston, N. Y.....	85 miles
Kingston to Coney Island, N. Y.....	25 miles

Total distance.....1062 miles

Atwood will not take part in the aero meet that starts in Chicago next Saturday. Flying to Chicago, he will land in one of the city parks, permission to do so being already given, and after giving an exhibition he will resume his flight eastward. He expects to make anywhere from two to four of the towns on his route a day.

The machine in which he will start from Milwaukee was shipped from Baltimore to Milwaukee last Saturday. Two other machines will be shipped from Marblehead today—one to Toledo, O., and the other to Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO—A party of Moisant aviators arrived here Sunday for the Chicago meet, which opens next Saturday. Approximately \$750,000 worth of aeroplanes and aeroplane fittings from all parts of the world will be in Grant Park hangars when the meet is started. Successful contestants will divide \$80,000 in prizes and unsuccessful ones will be paid at the rate of \$2 a minute for time in air.

PHILADELPHIA—Lincoln Beachey won the first long-distance cross-country aeroplane race ever held in the United States when he flew from New York to Philadelphia Saturday and defeated Hugh Robinson and Eugene Ely. Beachey's time, including a stop at Trenton, N. J., was 2h. 22.5h.

Robinson was second into Philadelphia.

BRUSSELS—An aeroplane circuit race of Belgium for which prizes amounting to \$7000 and the King's cup have been offered started Sunday. There were 18 entrants. M. Lanson, a Frenchman, won the first leg, from Brussels to Mons, a distance of about 35 miles, in 2 hours 12 minutes. Maurice Tabuteau and M. Parrot smashed their machines. The race will end at Brussels Aug. 15.

LONDON—The Standard gives the details of the largest dirigible yet planned, which Japan is now building. It will be rigid and will have a length of 600 feet and a diameter of a little over 50 feet.

It will be equipped with six 120-horse power motors and is expected to make 30 miles an hour against a 40-mile wind and even to be able to go five miles an hour against a 65-mile hurricane.

ENTRANTS TO THE HARVARD-BOSTON AVIATION MEET ARE ALREADY ON ROUTE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD TO THIS CITY AND THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE EVENTS WILL CONSTITUTE AN INTERESTING FEATURE. AMONG THOSE COMING ARE WEYMANN, THE AMERICAN WORLD'S CHAMPION FLYER, AND TABUTEAU, THE FRENCH AVIATOR AND MONOPLANE PILOT, WHO SET SAIL FOR BOSTON YESTERDAY.

NORTON, MASS.—An attempted flight with the aeroplane of Judge J. Albert Brackett of Boston was a failure here Sunday. As a result the machine is damaged to the extent of about \$300 and is in the hangar for repairs. The machine is a Bleriot passenger-carrying monoplane. It was brought to Norton Saturday from Gardner City, L. I.

RAILWAY DROPS DEPOT PLANS

INDIANAPOLIS—The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company has decided not to build new interurban stations at Connersville and Shelbyville. Bids were considered too high by the directors.

**GOLF MATCH FOR
ABENAQUI CUP
AT RYE BEACH**

RYE BEACH, N. H.—The annual open amateur golf tournament for the Abenaqui cup will be held here Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 24, 25 and 26.

Any player winning the tournament three times becomes the possessor of the cup. The winner in 1902 was Evelyn Pierpont Cobb of Chicago; in 1903, George Carter of Haverhill, Mass.; in 1904, James L. Bachelder of Littleton, N. H.; in 1905, W. R. Thurston of New York; in 1906 and 1907, P. W. Whitemore of Boston; in 1908 and 1909, H. H. Wilder of Lowell, Mass., and in 1910, Thomas F. Tully of

In addition to the Abenaqui cup, cups will be awarded to the player having the lowest score in the qualifying round; to the runner up in the first 16, to the winner of the defeated eight of the first 16, to the winner of the second 16, to the winner of the third 16 and to the winner of the fourth 16. The first round of the tournament, and play will begin immediately thereafter. The qualifying round will be played Aug. 24, and will consist of 18 holes at medal play, the first 16 to qualify for the Abenaqui cup. The matches will be at 18 holes, except the finals, which will be at 36 holes. The first round of match play for each 16 will begin at 2 p. m., Aug. 24. The second and third rounds for each 16 will be played on the following day, and the finals for each 16 on Saturday, Aug. 26. Entries should be sent to the golf tournament committee, Abenaqui Club, Rye Beach, N. H.

**SENATE TAKING UP
STATEHOOD HEARS
RECALL DENOUNCED**

WASHINGTON—With the prospect that the legislative day would be continued until tomorrow on account of the large number of senators anxious to discuss the recall of the judiciary, the Senate considered the resolutions today admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

Mr. Nelson (Rep. Minn.), offered an amendment providing that the President's proclamation announcing statehood should be issued immediately after approval of the joint resolution, instead of 30 days thereafter.

Mr. Poindexter (Rep. Wash.), opposed another amendment by Mr. Nelson, which strikes the recall of the judiciary feature from the constitution of Arizona.

Asserting the principle to be utterly destructive of a Republican form of government, Senator Borah (Rep. Idaho) opposed the recall of the judiciary in a speech to the Senate today.

"I contend that in writing a law," he said, "we ought to listen closely to the instructions of a well founded and well sustained public opinion. But after the law is written the judge who construes it and by its terms measures out to each citizen his duty or his obligations, should consider nothing but the terms as written. He has nothing to do with its leniency or its hardness, its wisdom or unwisdom."

"If the time ever comes when the fundamental principles of our government, as embodied in our constitution, no longer hold the respect and fealty of a majority of our people, popular government will, as a practical fact, not long survive that hour."

The mandate issued by Judge DeGraff of the district court Saturday night ordering the reinstatement of Conductor Hyatt, whose discharge caused the strike, which began at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, was obeyed promptly at 5 p. m. Sunday by the Des Moines City Railway Company and the Carmen's Union, and the order has restored nearly 500 conductors and motormen to their original positions.

The provision of the present law, which permits the importation of skilled labor, if labor of a like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, is amended so as to permit the secretary of commerce and labor to determine the necessity for such importation prior to its accomplishment.

There is still a possibility of adjournment by Aug. 15 or thereabout.

The bill makes it unlawful under penalty of \$100 for any steamship company to bring to the United States any illiterate alien of the class mentioned, or any alien not eligible to naturalization.

The contract labor provision of the immigration law is retained practically in its present form, but to the excluded classes "persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for manual laborers published in a foreign country are added. There is provision for the criminal prosecution of corporations, companies or persons who solicit or assist in the importation of contract laborers.</

Leading Events in Athletic World

FIVE CLUBS IN GREAT RACE FOR NATIONAL LEAGUE'S PENNANT

Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and St. Louis All Have Fighting Chance for Championship

OTHERS DISTANCED

	WON	LOST	P.C.
Chicago	57	38	.613
Pittsburg	58	38	.604
New York	57	38	.600
Philadelphia	56	40	.585
St. Louis	54	43	.557
Cincinnati	42	53	.412
Brooklyn	37	59	.285
Boston	22	76	.224

RESULTS YESTERDAY

St. Louis 9, Boston 0.
St. Louis 7, Boston 4.
Pittsburg 3, New York 1.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 5.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 6.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 1.

TODAY'S GAMES

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

That this year's championship baseball race of the National League will be one of the closest ever seen in the history of the game is the general opinion of those who have followed the fortunes of the first five clubs in that league since the opening of the season last April. While there have been a number of years when the first two or three teams remained within striking distance of each other, this year finds five of them closely bunched, any one of which has a fighting chance of taking the pennant.

Although St. Louis has made a wonderful record this year and is still in the running, it is hardly probable that it will be able to beat out such veteran winners as Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. Lack of another first-class pitcher is the greatest handicap under which Manager Bresnan is working.

The four other leading clubs each has a host of favorites for the championship, with Chicago and New York given a slight preference over Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The fact that Pittsburg has secured many victories over Brooklyn and Boston is taken as indicating that when the team comes up against the leaders at the end of the season, it will not be able to hold its own.

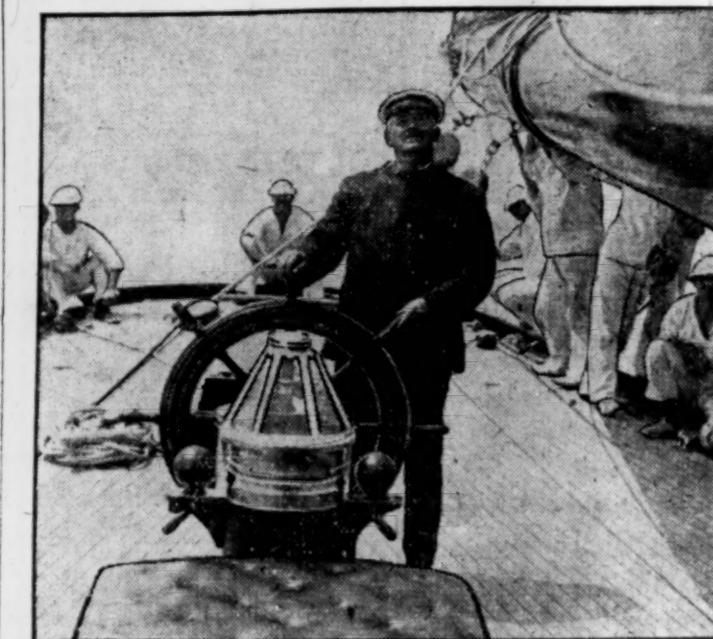
New York will end the year in the East and with 21 games against Brooklyn, Boston and Cincinnati is expecting to come strong during the last month of actual play. The team also has 10 more games with Chicago and its chances will be greatly influenced by their outcome.

Despite the loss of Magee and Doolin, the Philadelphia team has been able to hold its own among the leaders. Its future depends largely on the work of Alexander and Chalmers, two young pitchers who have been remarkably successful up to the present time. It has some 33 more games to play with the other leaders, and if it can hold its own in these should have the best chance of winning a National League pennant any Philadelphia team has ever had.

Fans of Chicago believe that the team will show its old fighting spirit and make its winning during the last month of the season. The apparent return to championship form by Pitcher Brown has given the team and its followers renewed confidence, and the citizens of the western metropolis expect to see the Cubs again fighting for the world's championship which they lost to the Athletics last year.

Of the three other clubs little can be said. No one looks for any change in their present positions, although any one of the trio is apt to cause a whole lot of trouble to the leaders and play an important part in determining where the pennant will finally go.

SKIPPER WHO IS HANDLING THE ELENA



(Photo by H. B. Greene, South Boston, Mass.)

CAPT. WILLIAM DENNIS.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET RACING FROM NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON, Conn.—"Head her south by east," said the skipper of the first of the New York Yacht Club fleet that set the pace and the course today for the third run of the annual cruise to Fort Pond bay, a little haven that nestles under the long sandy arm of Montauk point. "South by east, sir," replied the quartermaster, and the day's sport began.

Just as the yachts were getting up their light kites for the start the northeaster which had prevailed fell flat and the regatta committee at once postponed the getaway until 11 a.m. By that time the new breeze had come in from the southeast and instead of a broad reach the first leg down to Fort Pond moved a dead beat to windward.

So light head sails were hauled out and sent up the stays in stops, and all hands prepared for a long climb up hill and another late start.

It was a great day on the water and the spectator fleet that hovered about between the start and Fishers Island was made up of nearly 30 steam yachts and whole fleets of small power boats from New London.

When the first preparatory signal was finally sounded it was 10:45, while the southeast had speeded up to five knots. All the yachts were scudding about the committee boat, with little 30-footers near the tug and the larger yachts half a mile away. The small sloops were sent away at 10:55 and there was a lively struggle for the best place, which the Banquo won. There were 10 starters in this class.

Before the small schooners could get to the line the wind began to die away and the seven starters had hard work getting across, the Katrina getting the best of it. Half of the small schooners were still slipping about in the line when the big schooners arrived there for their start.

In the light air it was a hard start for any yacht, but the Westward certainly defeated the Elena for place, and as the wind hauled to the south of west the Cochran yacht was soon an eighth of a mile to windward of the Plant boat.

The Irolita was under the lee of the Elena, but the Enchantress was far astern and almost becalmed.

Six big schooners started. The auxiliaries brought up the rear, and in this class there were seven starters including the Emerald, the flagship of the Eastern Yacht Club.

At 11:30 the Westward was still to windward of the Elena, but the wind had gone back into the southeast and had breezed up a bit.

The entire fleet was still inside of the Long Island sound at noon, although the big schooners were well up to race rock.

It is less than 20 miles across to Fort Pond bay, but the regatta committee strung out the racing course to 28 miles by sending the yachts into the bay and then out again around Cerebus ledge buoy and then back to the finish. But with the wind from the northeast it was reaching work for the first greater part of the run, so the big pulling sails were hauled out of the lockers for a run broad off the wind on the port tack.

Three other swimmers, the most prominent being C. B. Durborow of Philadelphia, who has done some remarkable work in New York waters, made the attempt with Richards, but none of them reached the goal. The other two were E. Gunderson and L. Hagan, both local swimmers. Durborow quit when about one and a quarter miles from the light, while Gunderson quit at Long Island head and Hagan off the Cunard docks.

What the New York Yacht Club fleet needs this year is a breeze. Until today the biggest wind that the flag officers had been able to scare up, was a six-knot affair at the start on Friday off Glen Cove, although some of the boats came in here on Saturday night with a fairly good air blowing. But the big southwester that have sent the rails under in former races, split spinnakers and carried away topsails, have been missing so far on the cruise. To be sure there was a nice little southeaster piping into Long Island on Sunday, and one or two of the sloops and 30-footers dashed out into the sound to see what it was like, but the rest of the bunch remained quietly at anchor with the hope that the wind might come in again today.

Most of the skippers dislike hunting

STRONGEST PLAYERS ARE WANTED FOR THE DAVIS TENNIS PLAY

Both England and America Trying to Get First Rank Men for Preliminary Matches Next Month

TAKE PLACE HERE

Although it will be another month before the preliminary matches for the Dwight F. Davis international lawn tennis trophy are played, much interest is being shown by the followers of this sport in this country and England regarding the players who will represent these countries in the trials which will be held in the West Side (N. Y.) courts.

Every effort is being made by both countries to induce the best players not only to take part in the preliminary events, but also to go to Australia for the finals. No players have been nominated as yet and it is not expected that this country will make any selection until after the national tournament at Newport this month.

England has already held her national tournament and the British authorities are at work trying to get the best players of that country to make the trip to America. In that country the sentiment is strongly in favor of nominating only the top flight of players and making a determined effort to return the cup to the well-beaten paths of the sport, for as long as the trophy remains in Australia it seems certain that only the British Isles and the Americans will continue to challenge. At a dinner held at the Cafe Royal, London, on Thursday, July 6, following the championships at Wimbledon, the Cruden Bay open tournament secured by his brother, Bruce Pearce, and the open amateur championship of France gained by Charles Evans of Chicago.

In the circumstance of an American annexing a French distinction, there may seem to be nothing particularly humiliating to Britain; but we had come to regard the French championships as events instituted especially to tempt and please the players of this country. Ever since the inauguration of the competitions, the bulk of the entries have emanated from England and Scotland, but a considerable number of the victories have gone elsewhere.

Arnaud Massy, standing almost alone in defense of the golfing honor of his country, who was also of the 1909 team, is now president of the English association. He has been playing well, and in the doubles was paired with M. J. G. Ritchie, and there is a possibility that Gore and Ritchie may form the doubles combination for the internationals. J. C. Parke, who was of the team of 1909, is also favored. Two others, T. M. Mavrogordato and F. G. Lowe, are possibilities. The latter were nominated in 1909, but were unable to come to this country.

Whether or not America will be able to enter her strongest team will depend on the willingness and ability of William A. Larned, the national champion, and H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, the doubles champions, to make such a trip.

They have never before been able to do this; but the association hopes that they may go this year.

With Larned and Hackett out of the running, the most available players of the first rank appear to be T. C. Bundy, the winner of the all-comers last year; M. E. McLaughlin and M. H. Long. They appear to offer the most available players for the team, especially as McLoughlin and Long have had experience in Australia. Hardly any of the eastern players quite class with them, though G. F. Touchard has performed with considerable brilliancy. B. C. Wright, the former national champion, is also talked of as a possibility, for Wright is conscientiously endeavoring to regain lost laurels. E. P. Larned also appears as a likely candidate.

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BRINGING PRESSURE ON THE SENATE TO RATIFY PEACE PACTS

Objection Is Voiced When U. S. Arbitration Treaties With Great Britain and France Are Made Public

THAT IS ONLY HITCH

WASHINGTON—Pressure is being brought to bear on the Senate to act favorably on the arbitration treaties recently signed between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France.

The only objection apparent is the fear of the Senate that some of its treaty-making prerogatives may be endangered by the new conventions. This is denied by Secretary Knox.

The Senate adopted on Saturday the unusual course of making public the text of four treaties which have not yet been acted upon by it. These were the Anglo-American and the Franco-American general arbitration treaties and the treaties providing for the adjustment of the finances and customs of Honduras and Nicaragua.

The British and French treaties are substantially the same, with the exception of the preambles, some small differences in dates of existing treaties referred to therein, and some of the mechanical differences between the treaty-making methods of the two governments.

One important provision of the treaty with Great Britain requires the British government to obtain the concurrence of any of its self-governing dominions affected by the proposed arbitration.

In the course of a short executive session two senators of opposite parties, Borah of Idaho and Bayard of Georgia, voiced their opposition to the arbitration treaties in the forms submitted. Their criticism was aimed at article 3 (identical in the two treaties), which in their opinion provides for compulsory arbitration, and thus tends to deprive the United States Senate of its constitutional prerogative.

TEXT OF BRITISH TREATY

The text of the British treaty is as follows:

The United States of America and his majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India, being equally desirous of perpetuating the peace which has happily existed between the two nations as established in 1814 by the treaty of Ghent and has never since been interrupted by an appeal to arms, and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by number of treaties whereby pending controversies have been adjusted by agreement or settled by arbitration or otherwise provided for; so now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between them, and being resolved that no future differences shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship;

The high contracting parties have therefore determined, in furtherance of these ends, to conclude a treaty extending the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in their present arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty and to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Hon. Philander C. Knox, secretary of state of the United States, and his Britannic majesty, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O. M., his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Washington.

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justifiable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of Oct. 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The provisions of articles 37 to 90, inclusive, of the convention for the pacific settlement of internal disputes concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague on Oct. 18, 1907, so far as applicable, and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the provisions of the special agreement to be concluded in each case, and excepting articles 53 and 54 of

such convention, shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, his majesty's government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion. Such agreement shall be binding when confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties further agree to institute as occasion arises and as hereinafter provided, a joint high commission of inquiry to which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of article I, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of article I; but provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either party desires such postponement.

Whenever a question of matter of difference is referred to the joint high commission of inquiry, as herein provided, each of the high contracting parties shall designate three of its national commissioners to act as members of the commission of inquiry for the purpose of such reference; or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

The provisions of articles 9 to 36, inclusive, of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at The Hague on Oct. 18, 1907, so far as applicable and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the terms of this treaty, or are modified by the terms of reference agreed upon in any particular case, shall govern the organization and procedure of the commission.

ARTICLE III.

The joint high commission of inquiry, instituted, in each case as provided for in article II, is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

The reports of the commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted either on the facts or on the law, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

It is further agreed, however, that in cases which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under article I of this treaty, that question shall be submitted to the joint high commission of inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of article I it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and to take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in any proceeding, or inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty; and the high contracting parties agree to give the commission the powers above mentioned and to provide for the issuance of subpoenas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in the proceedings before the commission.

ARTICLE V.

The commission shall meet whenever called upon to make an examination and report under the terms of this treaty, and the commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be necessary, subject at all times to special call or direction of the two governments. Each commissioner, upon the first joint meeting of the commission after his appointment, shall before proceeding with the work of the commission, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under this treaty and such declaration shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the commission.

The United States and British sections of the commission may each appoint a secretary, and these shall act as joint secretaries of the commission at its joint sessions, and the commission may employ experts and clerical assistants from time to time as it may deem advisable. The salaries and personal expenses of the commission and of the agents and counsel and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective governments and all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the commission incurred by it shall be paid in equal moieties by the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE VI.

This treaty shall supersede the arbitration treaty concluded between the high contracting parties on April 4, 1908, but owing to the pressure of work decided to spend the morning in dictating while on the train.

under that treaty shall continue in force and effect and this treaty shall not affect in any way the provisions of the treaty of Jan. 11, 1909, relating to questions arising between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, his majesty's government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion. Such agreement shall be binding when confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes.

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Whenever a question of matter of difference is referred to the joint high commission of inquiry, as herein provided, each of the high contracting parties shall designate three of its national commissioners to act as members of the commission of inquiry for the purpose of such reference; or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

The provisions of articles 9 to 36, inclusive, of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at The Hague on Oct. 18, 1907, so far as applicable and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the terms of this treaty, or are modified by the terms of reference agreed upon in any particular case, shall govern the organization and procedure of the commission.

ARTICLE III.

The joint high commission of inquiry, instituted, in each case as provided for in article II, is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

The reports of the commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted either on the facts or on the law, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

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The commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and to take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in any proceeding, or inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty; and the high contracting parties agree to give the commission the powers above mentioned and to provide for the issuance of subpoenas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in the proceedings before the commission.

ARTICLE V.

The commission shall meet whenever called upon to make an examination and report under the terms of this treaty, and the commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be necessary, subject at all times to special call or direction of the two governments. Each commissioner, upon the first joint meeting of the commission after his appointment, shall before proceeding with the work of the commission, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under this treaty and such declaration shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the commission.

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ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, his majesty's government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion. Such agreement shall be binding when confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes.

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Among Books and Their Writers

JAPANESE BAR NAMES FROM LIST

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CLASSIC MASTERS FREELY ACCEPTED

IF East and West, Occident and Orient are to be brought together in their views of life and destiny, the mediatorial work of great literature will be influential. Within the memory of men not yet venerable there has been a vast extension and popularization of oriental thinkers' masterpieces in forms accessible to western readers, so that no would-be learner need lack for handbooks that will introduce him to the faiths that have satisfied millions of Asiatics and that still do. Per contra, the eagerness with which natives of India, China and Japan have sought out either the originals or translations of the religious and literary masterpieces of the classical or modern European world, has only been surpassed of late by the interest they have shown in adaptation of their governmental forms to those of western democracies.

But a handbook cannot take the place of a masterpiece, and in the transplanting of the intellectual and spiritual treasures of a people, much is gained by close reflection as is possible of the masterpiece itself. Thus to read that Shakespeare's "Hamlet" was recently played at the Imperial theater, Tokio; that it was staged in the European-American style; that the female parts were played by women; and that the translation was unusually faithful and close in its rendering of the ideas of the Bard of Avon into the vernacular of the actors and spectators, is far more encouraging than to know that innumerable books about Shakespeare, his art and his philosophy of life, are circulating among the Japanese. These may be admirable in their way; but what is needed for an appreciation of Shakespeare both as playwright and thinker is a chance to see him acted, to hear him speak through immortal characters of his genius. So will it be with other attempts of the Imperial theater to render western plays after the western fashion. Through the medium of the stage and the play as well as by the preaching of missionaries and the teachings of educators will the occidental leave the oriental lump.

Censorship Established

But it is to be a selective process, if the imperial authorities have their way. Recent French, Scandinavian and Slavic literature, which emphasizes "naturalistic" aspects of life, which exalts individualism at the expense of the family, which tends to destroy reverence for dynasties and promulgates socialist views, has been censored; and native authors, inclined to follow these models, have been disciplined. How far this rigorous supervision of the mental pabulum of the people is to go, time alone will reveal. Intimations that it exists have only recently come to the Occident's attention. Japan has maintained of late years an exceedingly liberal policy toward religions, and has been far more tolerant than Russia. She apparently draws the line at ethics, and is not in a mood for any increase of literature, either native or imported, that will weaken the old loyalties. Shakespeare with his Rosalind and Imogen will be welcomed. Ibsen with his Hedda Gab-

bler is not desired, nor Tolstoi with his negation of duty to the state and his preachments against war.

World Opinion Is Force

Even where there is intellectual accord with the conservative position which the Japanese government is taking and equally cordial dislike for the moral anarchism of much of latter-day European literature, there will be a question in the minds of many Occidental onlookers whether the policy of suppression adopted by Japan is the best one, tactically considered. It simplifies the situation temporarily. But if European experience is any fair indication of the course of events it makes the ultimate conflict for liberty of thought and speech all the more severe and sanguinary.

Of one thing there is no doubt. Europe and America will not view with complaisant judgment any excessive use of physical force or other severe punitive measures against Japanese who are insisting on the necessity of their nation coming wholly into the stream of the world's life. A world's public opinion faces any nation today, that even in assumed self-preservation tries to gag thought and manacle literature. There are better ways of fighting realism and anarchism than by imprisoning realists and philosophical anarchists.

LITERARY NOTES

IT IS intimated that letters by James Russell Lowell, which Charles Eliot Norton declined to use when editing Lowell's correspondence, are soon to be published. They are said to relate to his experiences while minister to Spain, and to a previous offer of the post at St. Petersburg, which he declined. Mr. Norton had an antipathy to publicity that involved any breach of confidence or that might become the occasion for controversy. His editing of a correspondence was always likely to err on the side of privacy rather than exposure, he being a gentleman of the old school," as Mr. Froude found out.

The current issue of the Journal of American History, published quarterly, is valuable for its new data respecting the ancestry of Abraham Lincoln, and for its reproduction of a large number of the best and rarest portraits of that statesman. Many of the finest statues by Cyrus A. Dallin, the Arlington, Mass., sculptor, are reproduced, especially those which illustrate his facility in rendering the idea of the civil war and the traditions and aspirations of the aborigines red man of North America. This journal devotes an exceptionally large amount of space to origins of British settlers in America, and pays unusual attention to heraldry and genealogy.

Retirement of Francis Hackett from charge of the literary page of the Chicago Post's Friday edition brings to a close a connection that has interested eastern readers as well as local admirers. He leaves to devote himself to "independent literary work." Another interesting change in the field of journalism is the resignation of John O'Hara Cosgrave as editor of Everybody's Magazine. Ten years of this Australian's guidance of the magazine have brought success and influence that have been quite unusual. Whether the recent consolidation of Everybody's with the Butterick publications implies other changes in the personnel of the editorial staff remains to be disclosed.

Attention is being called to the fact that the newly published edition of Swinburne's poems, edited by Watts-Dunton, omits most of the poems of passion and sensuous appeal which first attracted the attention of the world to the singer. It is said that this exclusion, and the retention of poems devoted chiefly to

LITERARY NOTES OF LONDON

LONDON—Now that the holiday weeks are upon us, it is not likely that there will be much to chronicle about new books until about the middle of September. Nevertheless, the approaching season promises to be an exceptionally busy one, partly due to the removal of such disconcerting influences as the coronation and a somewhat prolonged political crisis. Publishers naturally hope that Parliament will not have to reassemble this side of Christmas, as if this hope is fulfilled there will be a clean field for books and a profitable season will result.

At this time publishers prefer to maintain silence about their forthcoming productions, even those books which are well advanced towards publication. We hear, however, of a biography of Sir Charles Dilke, edited by his literary executrix, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell. Sir Charles not only kept a diary but he was as well a voluminous writer, so that the "Life" may be expected to be intimate and authoritative, and of somewhat exceptional personal and public significance.

Another biography of a modern man is the "Life" of Sir George Newnes, which Miss Hilda Friedericks has in preparation. Sir George was best known as the founder of the Westminster Gazette.

The anniversary of Tennyson's birthday is on Aug. 6, and as usual there will be celebrations of a somewhat elaborate character at the village of Somersby, in Lincolnshire, where the poet was born.

Aug. 6, is a Sunday and a special sermon will be preached by the bishop of Lincoln in the village church. On the following day Canon Rawnsley will deliver a lecture which will recall "Memories of Tennyson," and Cuming Walters of Manchester will speak on "The Influence of Lincolnshire Upon the Writings of the Laureate." It is expected that many will make a pilgrimage to the poet's birthplace on that day.

The Associated Booksellers met at Cambridge recently and various festivities were arranged. Robert Bowes, an acknowledged authority on Cambridge life and letters, presided at the inevitable banquet. Speaking for "Science and Literature" proposed by John Murray, Sir Joseph Thomson said that the university was giving up reading for lectures, while the undergraduate studied short cuts to his subject.

A complete edition of the works of Bjornson and a new biography of him will be published in the autumn by Herr S. Fischer in Berlin.

It is perhaps not out of place here to recall the fact that Tennyson made some remarkable prophecies in his poetry, some of which are already in sight of fulfillment. Two such prophecies occur in "Locksley Hall." One dealing with the subject of aerial navigation runs:

"For I dip into the future, far as human eyes could see,

Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonders that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails."

The other, dealing with the subject of universal peace, is as follows:

"Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were fur'd,

and to political liberty, were ordered by Swinburne.

Garden lovers and makers will anticipate with zest "The Lure of the Garden," soon to be issued by the Century Company, in which delightful articles and illustrations appearing in the magazine during the past year will be gathered up. Hildegarde Hawthorne writes the text; the illustrations will be by Guerin, Parrish, Ivanowski and Anna Whelan Betts.

American women are coming to be prominent as wives of successful British authors as well as of well-known political leaders and representatives of the nobility. William Caine, who by the way is a grandson of the delightful Manx poet and letter writer, T. E. Brown, has an American wife, Miss Edith Gordon Walker of Boston, to whom he credits much of his success as the author of "The Confectioners." "A Princess in Spain" and "The Revolt at Roskelly's."

De Morgan's next novel, "Bianca," will be published in October.

Breslau University's honorary degree conferred on Prof. Benjamin Bacon of Yale is high recognition of his erudition and originality as a New Testament scholar and critic.

An authorized "write up" of William J. Locke credits him with the extraordinary good sense of refusing to judge the United States by its urban centers, and preferring to base his opinions on life as he saw it in villages, towns and the smaller cities. He especially likes the New England village, with "a charm of its own." Mr. Locke thus far has laid the plot of his tales in Europe. His use of American scenes will be watched for in a kindly mood of anticipation.

Owen Johnson is at work on a book to be called "The Varmint at Yale." It is series to be prolonged during a professional school and life career!

Mary Johnston's "The Long Roll" has been numbered among books to be put in crews' libraries of the ships of the United States navy. The Stonewall Jackson attitude toward war makes a kind of fighting man difficult to defeat.

Elsie Barker, whose verse has won merited attention, has been traveling through the Holy Land collecting material for stories from the New Testament, to be published in the fall.

M. JUSSERAND, HONORED

COPENHAGEN — M. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, arrived here Sunday. He will dine with the King today. It is believed that he will remain at his post in Washington until the present ambassador leaves London, where he will succeed.

PLANS FOR CARNIVAL AT REVERE BEACH ARE NEARLY COMPLETED

Plans are nearing completion for the annual carnival at Revere beach, Sept. 5 to 9, beginning at 8 o'clock each evening, patterned somewhat after the Mardi Gras of New Orleans.

A. A. Jack, who occupies the chair of English literature at Queens College, London, is responsible for a new book which will appear entitled "Prose and Poetry: Being Essays on Modern English Poetry." The essays are variously entitled, as for instance, "Gray" (social or prose poetry); "Burns" (natural or spontaneous basic poetry); "Wordsworth" (basic or elemental poetry); "Byron" (rhetorical poetry), and "Meredith" (intellectual poetry).

Murray will publish shortly "Gravety Manor" or "Twenty Years' Work Round an Old Manor House." When it is mentioned that the said work is that done by the owner, Sir William Robinson, the author of "Pythias, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Order of Elks, Veteran Firemen's Association and several others.

The committee in charge of these events is composed of Arthur Hills (president), Charles L. Ridgeway (treasurer), Fred Pearce, Charles H. Brown, Messrs. Trask, Sandler, Rothingham, Condit, Haun, Goodwin and Badaracco.

The Elevated railway has donated the use of its car barns for decorating and housing the flats.

Punch has just celebrated its seventieth birthday and is receiving the congratulations of its contemporaries on its successful maintenance of the best traditions in humorous journalism.

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The Thackeray centenary was celebrated the other day by a garden party in the garden and hall of the Middle Temple. Lady Ritchie and the editor of the "Cornhill" magazine were responsible for the party, which was voted a great success.

Thackeray was himself editor of the "Cornhill" from 1860-2 and although he contributed such popular writings as "Denis Duval" and the "Roundabout Papers," his unbusinesslike habits prevented him from being a good editor. At the concert given in the Middle Temple hall, the selections included three songs by Thackeray "At the Church Gate," "The Mahogany Tree," and "Little Billee."

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OPEN-AIR BOAT CARRIES OUT 235

The floating hospital took out 235 persons today. There were 38 mothers and eight children on the boat. The cruise was well up in the harbor owing to fog. It is Bessie Weston Lowney day, and the subscriber is Walter M. Lowney. Tonight will be First Parish Sunday school, Brookline, night, and the school is the subscriber.

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number of the records are of monologues more or less witty, from old favorites.

When these instruments first came out the demand was for the lighter and so-called humorous sketches, but now the call is strongly in favor of merit, of compositions of recognized worth by singers and instrumentalists who have been received by the highest critics, and of classics by master artists. Those interested are always welcome at the sales-rooms to hear them.

The book lover on the lookout to enlarge his library and secure for his own possession choice books and editions will find much to please him at the bookshop of W. A. Butterfield, 59 Bromfield street. Gathered together there are many fine books, both new and old. The bibliophile sometimes finds things for which he has long sought tucked away on the shelves, and from time to time expensive editions can be picked up at a very reasonable price.

THE BETTY ALDEN IN ON SCHEDULE

Capt. J. T. Galiano of the excursion steamer Betty Alden, which runs between Boston and Plymouth, today said, contrary to report, that his steamer was not obliged to anchor during the night with 500 passengers on board. The vessel tied up at her berth at Rowe's wharf today and Captain Galiano said she reached port from Plymouth last evening only 20 minutes behind schedule time.

As is his custom on Sunday evenings the steamer after disembarking her passengers headed down

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JOHN H. TEARLE—Painting, designing and illuminating; books and cards; lesson markers, etc. Catalogue free. 320 Boylston st., Boston.

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

DECLINED THE INFORMATION

The Dad—My son, I want to tell you that the secret of my success, as it must be of any man's, is hard work. I—

The Son—Sh! dad, I don't care to hear other people's secrets, and I am too much of a gentleman to take advantage of information gained in that way. Say no more—Toledo Blade.

SEEKING A BARGAIN

Mother (to son at table)—Willie, be careful there with your jam. In future I shall charge you a cent for every spot you make on the tablecloth.

Willie—All right, ma; but say, can't you make it 10 cents a dozen?—Denver Times.

GOOD MAXIM

Says Mr. Maxim: "Make the aeroplane safe." And that's a pretty good maxim for aeroplane makers to follow. —Los Angeles Express.

COMPARISON

"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it."—Washington Star.

POSTSCRIPT

"Dad, there's a girl at our school whom we call 'Postscript'."

"Postscript! Whatever do you call her 'Postscript' for?"

"Cos her name is Adeline Moore!"—Everybody.

WON THE JOB

Shopkeeper—Want a situation as errand-boy, do you? Well, can you tell me how far the moon is from the earth, eh?

Boy—Well, guvnor, I don't know; but I reckon it ain't near enough to interfere with me running errands.

He got the job—Judge.

ONLY NEEDS TRIMMING

Mrs. Knicker—Will your furniture go in the new flat?

Mrs. Bocker—It will after it's smashed. —New York Sun.

POEMS SHE KNEW

Miss Partington: Do you know those two lovely poems,—what is the name of 'em? Oh! Shelley's "Sky-light" and Celia Thaxter's "Little Sand-paper and I!"—Christian Register.

SENATOR HOAR'S PUN

Not long ago, when Senator Hoar was walking through one of the corridors of the capitol, he was joined by one of his former colleagues in the Senate.

As they approached the entrance to the

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O. S. Brand Carbons and Ribbons. OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Photographs.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS

YOU'LL COME BACK AFTER MORE. United Grocers Co., Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.'s bldg. Phone F. H. 2886.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

ADIRONS, Kitchen Furnishing, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. W. Woolworth & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 2609.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Painting, designing and illuminating; books and cards; lesson markers, etc. Catalogue free. 320 Boylston st., Boston.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 Boylston st., Boston.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st., Boston.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES; artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 63 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shop of quality" are few; this is one C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. P. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamois Skins.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITCH
31 West St.
Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

LINEN SPECIALTIES

STAMPED LINEN GOODS TO EM-
BROIDER—LINEN SPECIALTIES, CO.
59 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON
19 TEMPLE PLACE
Home Cooking. Prompt Service, 11 to 3.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

MCDONALD-WEBER CO.,
156 Tremont Street, Boston.
Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MEN'S WEAR

COLOMBO SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings,
Hats, 232 Mass. ave., 453 Columbus ave.,
28 Huntington ave.

MIRRORS

FRAMED and unframed mirrors of every
description. Old mirrors resilvered. BOS-
TON MIRROR CO., Mfrs., 69 Sudbury st.

MUSIC

SCORES, LIBRETTOES and piano selections
for all operas may be had at HOMECY's
MUSIC SHOP, 332 Boylston st., Boston.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CARL FISCHER'S, 380 Boylston st.,
Piano, Violin and Cornet Parts.
Special catalog free to any address.

HATTERS

WA Y. HANAS PRACTICAL HATTER, 10
Adams St., Boston. Soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama
hats cleaned, blocked and restrung; hats
banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., LTD., 2 Kings-
ton St.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or
ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Ox. 1055.

HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST.
BOSTON BUILDERS' AND GENERAL
HARDWARE

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO.,
2 Sturbridge st., Boston.
Doors and Screens.
Specialty: Fire Doors.
Tel. Haymarket 1283.

FRENCH PATTERNS

ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS.
Careful work at moderate price. Estab-
lished 1882. Gold, Jewelry, fans, combs, Jewelry, watch,
umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

FLORISTS

E. P. SAWTELLE, 42 Huntington ave.,
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold,
high grade repairing and adjusting.

JEWELRY, ETC.

ZINA THE FLORIST,
1 Park St., next to the Church.
Violets, Rose and
Chrysanthemums NOW.

FURNITURE

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 235
Huntington Ave.—Ladies' work a special-
ty; cleansing and dyeing. Tel. 3904-B. B.

LAUNDRY

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO
TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for
supplies, developing and printing. Try
him and see why.

PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER

DAGUERREOTYPES RESTORED AND
copied with success by THE GARO
STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

CHAMPLAIN & FARAH, 161 Tremont.
Originally, in Style, Foss and Finish.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO
TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for
supplies, developing and printing. Try
him and see why.

PICTURES AND FRAMING

THE PICTURE SHOP, 65 Bromfield
st., Boston. High grade Pictures and
Framing. Gifts for all occasions.

PLUMBERS

M. A. CARDER PLUMBING, STEAM
and Gas Fitting, 53 Norway st., Boston.
Tel. 5069 B. B.

PORTAIT RENOVATING

ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS.
Careful work at moderate price. Estab-
lished 1882. Gold, Jewelry, fans, combs, Jewelry, watch,
umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating.
Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn
ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1035.

RAILROAD

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

A board of officers to consist of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Hall, adjutant-general; Col. J. Biddle, general staff; Lieut.-Col. H. Liggett, general staff; Maj. W. H. Gordon, inspector-general, and Maj. E. A. Kreger, judge advocate, apointed to meet at war department, this city, for conference.

First Lieut. D. B. Lawton, sixteenth infantry, will report to army retiring board at Washington at such time as may be designated for examination.

Lieut.-Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., to this city for conference.

Maj. E. T. Cole, retired, detailed to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Col. G. W. Goethals, corps engineers, detailed a member of the board for making report on necessary defences for Panama canal.

Capt. R. S. Pratt, field artillery, from Philippines to Schofield barracks, Hawaii.

First Lieut. J. S. E. Young, ninth cavalry, to Ft. Riley, Kan., for course in training school for Bakers and cooks.

Maj. O. C. Horney, ordnance, to this city on official business.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton, detached duty as commander fifth division, United States Atlantic fleet, to duty as member of the general board.

Lieut. W. F. Bricker, detached duty to the Paducah, to duty the Georgia.

Lieut. (junior grade) I. C. Shute, to duty the Idaho.

Ensign P. H. McCrary, when discharged naval hospital, Philadelphia, to duty the Missouri.

Ensign C. A. Harris, when discharged naval hospital, Washington, D. C., to duty the Maine.

Asst. Paymaster A. Middleton, detached duty bureau of supplies and accounts, Washington, D. C., to temporary duty the North Dakota under instruction.

Chief Boatswain P. Herbert, when discharged, to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and wait orders.

Chief Boatswain H. P. Rabusich, when discharged naval hospital New York, N. Y., to temporary duty the Hancock.

Chief Gunner S. Chiles, to duty naval powder depot, N. J.

Chief Gunner W. M. Gilmartin, to duty naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.

Machinist Z. A. Sherwin, to duty naval training station, great lakes, North Chicago.

Machinist F. H. Richwein, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., to temporary duty the Hancock.

Chief Carpenter J. I. Haley, when discharged naval hospital, New York, N. Y., to temporary duty the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived, Dolphin at New York, Marquette at Bluefields, Standish at Norfolk, Caesar at Guantanamo, Potomac at Philadelphia, Brutus at Seawall Point, Uncas at Santiago, Salem at Port au Prince, Mayrant at Newport, Wolverine at Detroit, Colorado at Bremerston, West Virginia at Vancouver, Solace at Tompkinsville, Nebraska, Michigan and Delaware at Rockport, Vermont, South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire at Salem, Flusser, Lamson, Preston and Reid at Boston, Grayling, Bonita, Narwhal, Salmon, Snapper, Stingray, Tarpon, Costume and Severn at Gloucester.

Sailed, North Carolina, from Guanamano for Havana; Nashville, from Detroit for Montreal.

Navy Notes

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has made answer to the amended petition of George L. Foreman of Virginia, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, asking the court to direct, by a writ of mandamus to the secretary of the navy, that his name be placed on the register of retired officers of the navy as a paymaster's clerk from June 27, 1910.

In his petition Mr. Foreman alleges service as paymaster's clerk and in other clerical capacities more or less continuously since 1865, and asserts that by appointment as paymaster's clerk Aug. 14, 1893, he is entitled, under Section 1444 of the Revised Statutes and the act of May 13, 1908, to be retired as an officer of the navy. The department contends that he was an employee in the classified civil service and not in the naval service.

According to a report received at the navy department the delay encountered in overhauling the United States steamship North Dakota has been overcome and the vessel will be ready to join the fleet not later than Aug. 20.

There is regret at the department that the new naval collier Neptune, built by contract for the government at Sparrow's Point, Md., did not come up to contract speed requirements on the receipt trial trip over the Rockland course under the observation of the board of inspection and survey for ships. The difficulty, it seems, was with the propellers. The department will probably allow the contractors another trial.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

George Boyd, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania road, in the private Pullman car Mayflower, will return to his Philadelphia headquarters on the Federal express tonight after a visit at Poland springs, Me.

Oscar Trentzen, signal engineer of the New Haven road, is installing new electric block signals and interlocking switches at Readville.

The Boston & Albany road carried 1197 passengers on its Worcester excursion Saturday.

The motive power department of the New Haven road has ordered all the Baldwin Pacific type grasshopper engines of the heaviest tonnage into Readville shop for general repair.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

MUCH BUILDING IN WAKEFIELD

Wakefield is having a building boom that is unprecedented for this season of the year. The selectmen report that the value of building permits issued in the past two months approaches the \$200,000 mark.

These include grants for a three-story addition of brick, 100x180 feet, at the Harvard knitting mills, a four-story wooden structure, 90x100 feet, as an addition to the Evans shoe factory, a \$5000 three-apartment house at Water street and Newhall court for Carlo Orsino, a \$3500 apartment house at 138 Water street for Alphonso Martino, two \$2400 dwellings on Swain place for Dennis Greany; a new residence costing \$8500 for Charles L. Churchill on Lafayette street, and a two-story store at 90 North avenue for the Wakefield Real Estate Association.

Capt. R. S. Pratt, field artillery, from Philippines to Schofield barracks, Hawaii. First Lieutenant J. S. E. Young, ninth cavalry, to Ft. Riley, Kan., for course in training school for Bakers and cooks.

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OPPOSE MEDFORD MAN FOR HOUSE

With the taking out of papers for representative in the twenty-seven Middlesex district, Representative William B. Fay of Medford faces a contest for the nomination on the part of the residents of Winchester. In this district it has been the custom for Medford and Winchester to alternate every two years. Winchester polls a larger vote in the district than Medford and is opposed to the Medford man holding office for a third term.

PEACE SERVICE AT NORTHFIELD

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—Three thousand Northfield conference delegates joined in a special thanksgiving service Sunday for the recent signing of the general arbitration treaty in Washington.

The motive power department of the New Haven road has ordered all the Baldwin Pacific type grasshopper engines of the heaviest tonnage into Readville shop for general repair.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1911

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

FOR SALE—2200 acres, 5 miles from R. R. station, 14 miles from Arkansas marks: fine timber with large stands of hickory; well watered with springs and running stream; good soil; splendid fruit land; good pasture; house and barn and 4 other sets of buildings; 75 acres of land in orchard; good stock and fruit farm as there is in America; price \$4.50 per acre. McCLELLAN LAND CO., 1128 First National Bank bldg., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

THE KENBERMA PARK, Nantasket Beach, circular now being distributed offers a great opportunity to the small, as well as the large investor; rent it. If you have not received one as yet, drop a postal to DEPT. C, No. 1 Beacon st., room 60, Boston, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE

ARTHUR R. HENDERSON & CO., HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenberma Park and Nantasket Realty Trusts will furnish transportation to persons wishing to look over their property at Nantasket. Address DEPT. C, 1 Beacon st., room 60, Boston, Mass.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ARTHUR R. HENDERSON & CO., HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenberma Park and Nantasket Realty Trusts will furnish transportation to persons wishing to look over their property at Nantasket. Address DEPT. C, 1 Beacon st., room 60, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY

WILLIAM F. LEELAND, 31 Milk st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED—8 or 10-room bungalow; spacious grounds; suburbs of Chicago; privilege of paying for same as rent. G-1, 750 People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

ROOFING

Established 1884 Tel. Gracefield 3668

Geo. A. Kyle

Shingle Roofing

Layer of Prepared Roofings

730 BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising

returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay, suite 2092-2093, will give you information as to terms.

CORDIAL GREETING AWAITED ANCIENTS ON LONDON VISIT

London awaits with great interest the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to England next year, to attend the three hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Honourable Artillery Company of the English city, and the London papers are already commenting very favorably on the visit, the London City Press saying:

"The Ancients are, of course, an offshoot of the City regiment. Their founder was one Captain Keayne, for many years a leading member of the home regiment, and when he sailed across the Atlantic in the seventeenth century almost his first action was to establish the Ancients on lines practically identical with the constitution of his own corps. From that day to this the Ancients have flourished, and their history has not been one whit less interesting or brilliant than that of the Honourable Artillery itself."

The committee which reported in favor of accepting the invitation, with the addition of Arthur T. Lovell, clerk of the company and publisher of the Ancient, has been appointed to perfect arrangements and gives the following outline of the proposed trip:

"Assuming that we sail the latter part of June, or before July 10, 1912, the trip to consume about 35 days, to sail from Boston, land in Liverpool or Falmouth, go by special train to London; a total of 18 days would be consumed on the steamer, going and coming. This would leave about 19 days on foreign soil. Probably five days would be spent on duty in London, leaving about 14 days for side trips. To occupy these 14 days the committee have merged three trips, the most expensive being about \$360. This trip would include: Ocean voyage, five days in London and a trip on the continent, visiting Paris, Berlin, Strassburg, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, the Rhine, Cologne, Holland, The Hague, Amsterdam, island of Maarten, back to London, with one full day in London on the return trip, hence to Liverpool."

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 4228, cor. Ashland st., ward 14, stone, 2nd fl., 24 ft. 6 in. x 30 ft. 6 in.

Boston Elevated Ry. Co., Stone & Wicks Engineering Co., brick & stonework, 28th and 24th, 24 ft. 6 in. x 30 ft. 6 in.

West Roxbury, 28th and 24th, 24 ft. 6 in. x 30 ft. 6 in.

West Roxbury, 28th and 24th, 24 ft. 6 in. x 30 ft. 6 in.

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West Roxbury, 28th and 24th, 24 ft. 6 in. x 30 ft. 6 in.

West Roxbury, 28th and 24

For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons interested
must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACME AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE HANDS wanted to run 4 machines; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

AMERICAN BOY 16 to 18 wanted, neat, good humor, for advancement. THAILWALL & CO., Tudor st, off Sidney, Cambridgeport, Mass. 10

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE operator. Call STATE CO., 333 Main st, Springfield, Mass. 10

BARKER wanted in Westboro, married American man preferred; \$15. Send for application blank, inclosing stamp for reply or call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

MILLWRIGHT AND CARPENTER wanted, out of town; \$14. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 8

MOLDERS—Wanted at once, 12 experienced; shop cool and well lighted; must be transferred to day work as fast as possible; plain, good-paying work; no experience; no labor troubles. GARDNER GENERAL FOUNDRY CO., Gardner. 11

MOTTLERS—Wanted at once, 12 experienced; shop cool and well lighted; must be transferred to day work as fast as possible; plain, good-paying work; no experience; no labor troubles. GARDNER GENERAL FOUNDRY CO., Gardner. 11

BOOKBINDER wanted on library books; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

BLACKSMITH wanted by man who can run a steam hammer, in South Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

BLACKSMITH, carriage ironer and fitter wanted, Norwood; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

BOOKKEEPER wanted for Vermont who has bad character of mind; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 8

BORING MILL OPERATOR wanted, 300 hours. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

PAINTER or lacquerer of tinware; plain room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

PAINTER and GLAZIER, \$12 hand, \$12 Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

PAPER HANGER wanted; \$12-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

PATTERNS MAKERS (woodworking); 30-35 per hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS wanted; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS (25), wanted; experienced; 25 fancy packers; light, airy, attractive. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

PLUSH LOOM FIXER, \$16 per week, 10 looms; must be good worker; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

BRUSH SETTERS wanted HUBBRUSH CO., 183 Court st, Boston. 8

BUTIFER and painter on brass. SECEITY CO., 332 Main st, Springfield. 10

CARTRIDGE PAINTER wanted, second class man. W. J. BURKE, South Natick, Mass. 9

CHIPPERS wanted in iron foundry, in Cambridge; \$12-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

CLOTHESMAKER wanted, high school; has had 2 years of

high school; will be paid; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

CLOTHESMAKERS (woodworking); 30-35 per hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

COOK—Wanted, woman for pastry

cook in hotel; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

COOK—Wanted, steady job to right man; required; mobility, quantity, references. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S Kneeland st, Boston. 9

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SHIPPING CLERK (23), experienced on paper box machinery, residence Athol, married; good references. \$15. Mention No. 5622. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

STENOGRAFHER, office clerk or bookkeeper, speaks and writes English and French, residence Jamaica Plain, single; fair wages and good references. \$15. Mention No. 5624. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

STENOGRAFHER, SECRETARY.—19 years experience in railroad and manufacturing lines, would like permanent place; salary \$18; would accept substitute position. L. E. PROCTOR, 280 Highland st., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 302-W. Dedham, Mass. 8

STENOGRAFHER (22), residence Framingham, single, knowledge of French and German, residence Boston, Tel. 242-1200. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

TEACHER OR TUTOR desires position; will go out of town; can tutor in all Harvard subjects. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. 503. 11

TEAMSTER, strictly temperate, 35, desires work; several years' experience, understand driving thoroughly. R. NEAL, Box 334, Quincy, Mass. 11

TIMEEKEEPER, clerk, collector or shipper (31), residence Medford, married; \$15. Mention No. 5626. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

TOOL-HARDENER and case hardening (52), all kinds of steel, residence Dorches ter, single. Mention No. 5624. **STATE TRADE & MANUFACTURERS**, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

TOOL HARDENER (37), residence Mansfield, married; \$21. Mention No. 5626. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

TRAVELING SALESMAN on specialties, heating and ventilating apparatus (47), residence Roxbury, married; All references; excepting Boston, Tel. 242-1200. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

TRAVELING SALESMAN on specialties, heating and ventilating apparatus (47), residence Roxbury, married; All references; excepting Boston, Tel. 242-1200. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

TUTOR—College graduate, teacher in preparation; desires position. L. E. BLAKE, 513 Huntington ave., Suite 4, Boston. 10

TUTOR, who lives in Winthrop, desires position; high school studies or other. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. 503. 11

WATCHMAN—Position wanted as watchman or night clerk in hotel by man 28 years old; married; can furnish good references. GEOFREY T. FOSS, 102 Exchange st., Port. 10

WOODWORKING, band saw and circu lar saw and planer (26), residence Watertown, married, 9 years' experience. Mention No. 5626. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

WORK, any kind, by Protestant, married no children, as janitor, watchman, bartender, waiter or treasurer; best of references. E. R. SHORT, 3 Wesley pk., Somerville, Mass. 8

YOUNG MAN (18), grammar school edu cation, desires position in leather house or office. C. M. T. HIRSHSON, 31 Appleton st., West Somerville, Mass. 8

YOUNG MAN, Italian (17), wants work has had one year in day high school; can furnish references. Address SALVATORE NAPOLI, 100 Commercial st., Bos ton. Tel. Rich. 70. 8

YOUNG MEN, three colored, would like some kind of work. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. Mass. 8

YOUNG WOMAN (25), desires employment, anything with opportunity for advancement; best references; last place 10 years. EDMUND J. O'BRIEN, 499 Broadway, Somerville, Mass. 8

YOUNG WOMAN (26), young student; desires position in private family; would like sometime for study. ANTONIO PETRUCCINI, 111 Cortes st., Boston. 10

YOUNG WOMAN, 7 years experience jobbing, desires position; reliable, hard working preferred; furnish own kit and AI references; \$18 week. FRANK DAVIS, 296 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 1255 Box. 11

YOUNG MAN desires position to learn trade or business; reliable, hard working; references A. R. GROOM, 11 Poplar st., Chelsea, Mass. 12

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position in dry goods store; reliable, hard working; good references as to character and reliability. THOMAS DALEY, 140 West Concord st., Boston. 12

YOUNG MAN (28), married, with executive desire; good position; reasonable salary; can furnish AI references. ALBERT H. TWITE, 20 Ware st., W. Somerville, Mass. 12

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE desires position to learn stitching; good shop; understands power loom. MARY M. MURRAY, 16 Highland st., Lawrence, Mass. 8

ATTENDANT, experienced Protestant young woman, desires position; best references. DUDLEY EMP. BUREAU, 272 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Roxbury 2-1200. 12

ATTENDANT desires employment; will assist in general work; day or hour. CATHERINE BRENNAN, 764 Canterbury st., Roslindale, Mass. 8

ATTENDANT to lady or child at beach during summer months. C. W. MILLER, 206 East Rochester, N. H. 10

ATTENDANT, with experience in both private and institutional work, desires position; excellent references. MRS. M. H. FIELD, 7 Codman Hill st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

ATTENDANT in institution, residence Bellows Falls, Vt. (25), single, good references, wages depend. Mention No. 5628. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

ATTENDANT in institution or ward maid, residence Franklin, C. A. (24), single, \$3. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

BOOKKEEPER and office work, residence Boston (25), single, good references. \$7. Mention No. 5628. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

BOOKKEEPING, or clerical work, residence Dorchester (25), single, \$12. Mention No. 5628. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) AND TYPE WRITER, residence Dorchester (18), fair experience and references \$10. Mention No. 5622. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

BOOKKEEPING and office work, residence Boston (25), single, good references. \$7. Mention No. 5628. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAFHER, good references and experience, \$25 or less. Mention No. 5628. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

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BOOKKEEPER and office work, residence Boston (25), single, good references. \$7. Mention No. 5628. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

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COMPANION—Young woman, educated, refined, adaptable, good reader, would like to travel with family here or abroad as companion or maid. ANGARETA HEDGWORTH, Box 454, Needham, Mass. 8

COMPANION with knowledge of mil ligency, residence Haverhill (22); \$15; speaks French and English. Mention No. 5629. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

COMPANION—Young woman, educated, refined, adaptable, good reader, would like to travel with family here or abroad as companion or maid. ANGARETA HEDGWORTH, Box 454, Needham, Mass. 8

COOK AND WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for school class or small institution; except references. Apply to MRS. FREDERICKA BROWN, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPOSITOR, residence East Boston (20), single, \$8. Mention No. 5631. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

COMPOSITOR (OR PRESS FEEDER), residence Malden (55), single, \$9. Mention No. 5670. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 11

COOK would like position at seashore in private family (no washing), good references. \$15. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. Mass. 11

COOK, first-class, would accommodate in private families; also laundry. \$15. **MERRICK**, Emp. Bureau, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. Tre. 503. 11

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

MUCH INTEREST IS
NOW CENTERED IN
THE STOCK MARKET

Further Liquidation in Securities Followed by Considerable Irregularity—Greater Activity Displayed

EARLY GAINS LOST

Considerable interest is now manifested in the securities markets as a result of the decline. Stocks have dropped rapidly, bringing out a good deal of long stock. Occasional traders who have been looking for bargain days are now beginning to take a hand.

The New York market opened this morning with considerable buoyancy. Good gains were made over Saturday's closing prices. But the advance was of short duration. The higher level invited much selling and most of the gains were lost during the first few minutes. In some cases prices were depressed below Saturday's closing figures. There was some irregularity and much activity during the early sales. Union Pacific and Lehigh Valley were particularly weak.

The local market was inclined to be erratic. Mergenthaler was a strong feature.

There was no London market today.

There was a good recovery during the forenoon, when prices were again carried upward, but before midday stocks again sold off and business became quiet.

Union Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 182, advanced to 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then declined under 181. It again advanced well above 182 and again sold off. Steel was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 75. It fluctuated with the rest of the market, but not to the same extent as Union Pacific. Reading opened unchanged at 152 $\frac{1}{2}$. After improving slightly it sold off nearly two points. A 10,000-share block came out at 152.

Northern Pacific was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 124 $\frac{1}{2}$. After declining a good fraction it advanced above the opening and again declined. Pacific Mail opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 30 and improved a point. St. Paul opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 124, declined to 123, advanced well above 124, and before midday declined to 122 $\frac{1}{2}$.

General Electric was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than a point further. American Beet Sugar opened $\frac{1}{4}$ higher than Saturday's closing price at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. After shading off fractionally it improved more than a point.

United Fruit on the local exchange was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to 188 before midday. Utopia Copper open up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold well above 46. Calumet & Hecla opened unchanged at 440 and declined 2 points. Arizona Commercial opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 14 and advanced a good fraction. Old Dominion opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 43 and improved a point.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

1911	1910
Exchanges .. \$17,386,757	\$15,910,080
Balances .. 1,023,736	1,231,525

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$14,649.

LONGER ENGINE RUNS

CLEVELAND—Further indication of the Big Four's campaign for economy is seen in the company's test to run trains from Cleveland to Cincinnati, 263 miles, without changing engines. Heretofore it has been the policy to change engines at Columbus, about half way between the two points. If the plan is found to work out successfully it will be a large saver of labor, cost and time.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beet market closed today.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND—Fair tonight; Tuesday, generally cloudy, probably followed by rain; light to moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

A well defined disturbance central this morning over the upper Mississippi valley is causing cloudy and rainy weather between the Rocky mountains and the Great Lakes. The greatest amount of rainfall reported was 2.57 inches at St. Paul, Minn. The disturbance will move southeast and probably pass out over the St. Lawrence valley during the night. Moderate temperatures continue for all districts east of the Rocky mountains. Conditions favor for this vicinity fair weather followed on Tuesday by increasing cloudiness and probably showers by Tuesday afternoon or night.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 60°	12 noon 67°
2 p.m. 69°	

Average temperature yesterday, 65°.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

TORONTO—Grand Trunk Pacific railway will build three great piers in Mission River harbor at Fort William and elevators with a capacity of 60,000,000 bushels.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

NEW YORK—San Toy Mining Company reports for six months ended June 30 a surplus available for dividends of \$182,047.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
Am Beet Sugar	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
Am Can.	10	10	10	10
Am Car. pf.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
Am Cotton Oil	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
Am Ice	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Malt pf.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
Am Smelting	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Steel Foundry	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Steel Foundry	38	38	38	38
Am Sugar	117	117	117	117
Am T & T	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	104	104	104	104
Beth Steel	32	32	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Beth Steel pf.	61	61	61	61
Brooklyn Union	78	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78
Canadian Pacific	243 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$	243
Central Leather	27	27	27	27
Central Leather pf.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Gt. West.	78	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio	21	21	21	21
Col Southern 1st pf.	81	81	81	81
Com Gas.	141	141	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141
Com Products pf.	80	80	80	80
Del & Hudson	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver pf.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Erie 1st pf.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
Goldfield Con.	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gt. Nor. pf.	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gt. Nor. Ore.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54	54
Harvester	118	118	118	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinoian Central	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	139
Inter-Mer.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Marine pf.	46	46	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Paper pf.	47	47	47	47
Iowa Central	19	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
K C F & S pf.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City So.	75	75	75	75
Kan & Tex.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laclede Gas.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	171
Markay Cos.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manhattan	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mass Company	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miami	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Mt St & S Ste. M.	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y Ait. Brake.	70	70	69	69
N Y N H & II	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Cons. Cop.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
North & Western	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern pf.	201	201	201	201
Ontario & Western	41	41	41	41
Pacific Mail	30	31	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburg Coal	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburg Coal pf.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed Steel Car.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ray Cos. Copper	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ray Steel Spring	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel	28	28	28	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel pf.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf.	60	60	59	59
S L & S pf.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pacific	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	117	118
Southern Railways	29	29	29	29
St L Southwest pf.	70	70	70	70
St Paul	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tennessee Copper	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

SHIPPING

LITTLE CHANGE TO BE NOTED IN LUMBER MARKET

Prices Resist Pressure Well
but Improvement Has Not
Yet Resulted to Any Considerable Extent

WHOLESALE RATES

Little change is to be noted in the lumber situation from week to week. Prices do not move downward easily, although concessions are still talked of. There has been greater building activity throughout the country than was reported some time ago and general business sentiment is better. How long it will take to show itself in a pronounced degree in the lumber trade of New England remains to be seen.

Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments:
Frees 9-inch and under, \$23.50; 10 and 12-inch, \$25.50; random 2x3, 2x4, \$19.60@20; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$19@19.50; 2x8, \$21@21.50; 2x10, 2x12, \$22.50@23; merchantable spruce boards, \$18.50@19; matched spruce boards, 12ft., \$21.50@22; east hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16ft., \$19; bundled furring, clipped to length, Eastern, \$19.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS
Shingles—Extr., \$3.35@3.40; clears, \$2.90@3.

Laths—spruce—1½-in., \$3.70@3.80; 1½-in., \$3.40@3.50.

Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$60; clears, \$48.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4:
Arkansas and long leaf pine, partition B and better, 3½x3½, \$28.50@29.50, No. 2 common, 1x6 \$19@19.25; No. 2 common, 1x8, \$20@20.25; flooring edge grain A, \$30.25@41; flooring edge grain B, \$34.50@36.50; flooring edge grain C, \$31.50@33; merchantable spruce boards, \$18.50@19; matched spruce boards, 12ft., \$21.50@22; east hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16ft., \$19; bundled furring, clipped to length, Eastern, \$19.

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool

Empress of Japan, for Hongkong

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FRENCH CABINET HAS TO SETTLE QUESTION OF ARMY COMMAND

Steps Will Be Taken to End Friction Between Head of Forces of North and East and General Staff Chief

NEW POST IS NEEDED

M. Messimy, War Minister, Is Expected to Advise That a Commander-in-Chief Be Appointed as Substitute

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—A meeting of the cabinet is to be held very shortly at Rambouillet where the President has gone to pass his summer vacation.

It is well known that at this next meeting the question of dealing with the difficulties that have arisen between General Michel and his colleagues, the members of the superior council of war, will have to be dealt with.

There are in fact two questions both of a widely different nature on the tapis, the one a question of persons and the other of principle.

It would seem that after the incidents of the last few days General Michel cannot possibly continue to act as "contingent" commander-in-chief of the armies of the north and east. It is almost certain, writes the Figaro, that his appointment will be withdrawn within the next few days and the post conferred upon another member of the council of war.

According to the usual custom this lot would now fall upon General Pau, but as he is on the point of retiring it is reported that the minister of war has the intention of immediately designating a successor who will also take over his special appointment. To avoid any doubt as to the final designation of this important post the minister has already made known his intention to nominate General Gallieni and undoubtedly the appointment will give satisfaction throughout the service and the country as well.

This will deal with the first point, but there remains the second which is much more serious, and that is the divergence of views which seems constantly to exist between the commander-in-chief of the armies of the north and east and the chief of the general army staff.

The incidents of which so much has been heard recently are not the first of their kind, for similar difficulties existed a few years ago between General Brugere, then vice-president of the years ago, then vice-president of the superior council of war, and General Pendezec, the chief of the army staff.

It is reported that M. Messimy, the minister of war, proposes at the next cabinet meeting to suppress the office of vice-president of the superior council of war and to create a new post, namely that of commander-in-chief of the army.

What may be the name of the title is more or less immaterial, but it is claimed by those who understand the situation that the essential thing to do is to make such modifications that in future it will be impossible for the chief of the army staff to interfere or compete with the general who is responsible for the command of the armies of the north and east.

One thing seems to be quite clear and that is that the government has power to act immediately without waiting for the opening of Parliament, since the regulations governing the office of chief of the army staff and the members of the superior council of war are made by simple decree.

It is hoped that in these circumstances it will be possible to straighten out one of the most difficult military problems here at once, and forever put an end to a question that has been the cause of so much anxiety to the army, and to the country at large.

LONDON BRIGADE WILL BUY MOTOR FIRE EQUIPMENT

Estimated Cost of 211 New Vehicles for Replacing Horse-Drawn Appliances Will Amount to \$1,015,100

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—According to a report presented to the London county council, the question of motor appliances has been carefully considered by the officers of the London fire brigade, and it appears that they are of the opinion that the mechanically propelled are more suitable than the horse-drawn appliances. In order that the horse-drawn appliances may all be replaced by motor appliances it will be necessary to purchase 211 new vehicles at a cost of £203,000 (\$1,015,100). It is understood that special arrangements will be made so as to enable the brigade to complete the transaction with as little delay as possible.

DARLINGTON HAS LARGEST ONE-DAY SHOW IN ENGLAND

Horse and Dog Exhibition Draws Many Entries and Record Made for Section in Which Goats Are Shown

(Special to the Monitor)
DARLINGTON, Eng.—The largest one-day horse and dog show in England was held here on July 22 in the South park. The entries showed a marked increase over previous years, especially in the agricultural section. The hunter's class was well filled. A special feature was the ladies' competition, in which many prominent sportswomen took part.

Much interest was taken in the pony class for children under 14 years of age. Clydesdales and shires were quite up to the usual standard, and shorthorn, dairy and grazing cattle were excellent.

Sheep attracted competitors from all parts, and a record was established in the goat section. The sweet pea and amateur photography section were added this year, and proved a success. There was a splendid display of dogs of all kinds. Driving, jumping and sports followed in the evening.

SIPADHAR OF PERSIA RESIGNS BY REQUEST OWING TO INACTIVITY

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN—After a period of inactivity the Mejlis has at last requested the Sipadhar to resign. Although it was known that the former Shah Muhammed Ali had landed in the neighborhood of Asterabad with the object of overthrowing the constitution, the Sipadhar took no steps to prevent his advance toward the capital.

Owing to his attitude with regard to the situation, an attitude which in many quarters he is alleged to have assumed from a supposed complicity with the former Shah, the Mejlis ultimately resolved to request him to resign forthwith. He has accordingly tendered his resignation to the Regent. A Bakhtiar premier will, it is generally believed, be appointed to succeed him.

In the mean time it is understood that considerable correspondence has passed between Great Britain and Russia on the subject of the intrigues of the former Shah, with the result that it has been shown more clearly, if possible, than ever that the two powers are entirely agreed on the subject of their influence in Persia. The present situation is considered by them to be a purely domestic affair which must be settled by Persia herself. Another point upon which it is understood that the two powers are in accord is that the former Shah, by his recent actions, has most decidedly forfeited all claims to his pension.

The Sipadhar has refused lately to attend cabinet meetings in Teheran, declining to leave his house which is in the neighborhood of the Russian legation. This action at such a moment has aroused the indignation of the people, especially since he declared that the fundamental laws of the constitution required to be immediately and thoroughly changed.

What may be the name of the title is more or less immaterial, but it is claimed by those who understand the situation that the essential thing to do is to make such modifications that in future it will be impossible for the chief of the army staff to interfere or compete with the general who is responsible for the command of the armies of the north and east.

One thing seems to be quite clear and that is that the government has power to act immediately without waiting for the opening of Parliament, since the regulations governing the office of chief of the army staff and the members of the superior council of war are made by simple decree.

It is hoped that in these circumstances it will be possible to straighten out one of the most difficult military problems here at once, and forever put an end to a question that has been the cause of so much anxiety to the army, and to the country at large.

The full despatch is as follows:

Peace But With Honor

"There is only one circumstance that could possibly interfere with the continued flow of that stream of prosperity whose fertilizing influences are spreading over the whole world—that circumstance would be a disturbance of international peace. Peace is the first condition of continued prosperity.

"Fortunately there is no reason to fear that such a catastrophe is imminent, although there are, of course, constant questions which arise between governments and produce discussion and sometimes irritation; but the common sense of nations has of late years generally in the end intervened to secure a peaceful solution.

"Personally I am a sincere advocate of all means which would lead to the settlement of international disputes by methods such as those which civilization has so successfully set up for the adjustment of personal and corporate disputes within a country."

"I rejoice from my heart at the pros-

WORLD WALKS PRIVATELY AMID SOLITUDES OF NEW FOREST

Joy of Old Hampshire Wood Is Freedom and Privacy With Nature Natural and an Innate Home Quality

IT IS ALWAYS ALONE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Every place is a thing apart to those who love it, and perhaps the New Forest is essentially so. Geographically it is a section of the county of Hampshire in England, in reality it is a little county by itself, having a distinct individuality of its own, as well as special laws, customs and privileges pertaining to it alone. Crown property in the eyes of the nation, it becomes for every practical purpose the property of the man, whoever he may be, who lives in it, and loves it.

Every dweller in the Forest may enjoy the freedom and the privacy of a large landed proprietor, while having all the burden of his estate supported by the crown. There is a comfortable absence of restriction about the place. Man walks where he pleases, the animals wander whither they will, the flowers bloom for every one.

One asks oneself why is the New Forest so companionable, and perhaps the best answer is because it is so natural. It is nature left natural. There is no human effort, no strain, nothing that clamors for attention, no mountains even, no lakes, but a boundless variety of color and form, combination and interest, pictures at every turn, paths leading in every direction.

People visit the Forest for the first time and they recognize it as something



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Oak and beech trees seen growing from same root in New Forest

they have always known. It has the innate quality of home about it. One is reminded of the old Italian proverb, "Non e bello quel che e bello, ma e bello quel che piaci," "that is not beautiful which is merely beautiful, but that is beautiful which pleases."

It is the haunt of the bird-lover, the flower-lover, the artist, the sportsman, the pedestrian, the equestrian, the cyclist, the motorist, who all flock there in hundreds; the hotels are full in the summer season, apartments are let in every village; yet the place remains in solitude; this is its beautiful character.

"A heart ever new,
To all always open,
To all always true."
is just as much the joy of one because it is the universal friend of all.

DURHAM MINERS LAY DOWN TOOLS TO JOIN BIG ANNUAL REUNION

(Special to the Monitor)
DURHAM, Eng.—The forty-fifth annual gathering of the Durham Miners Association took place recently on the large race course. This reunion of the whole of the lodges of this powerful organization is the largest and most important event in mining circles.

Over 122,000 men and boys laid down their tools for this big meeting. The crowd invaded the little ancient city and marched through the narrow streets from the station to the south side of the river. The best preparations possible had been made for them.

The men from Dawdon lodge arrived before 8 o'clock with their band and banner, and after that there followed on in quick succession for over three hours a procession of bands and banners and visitors. The old city was filled to overflowing and all places of interest, including the cathedral and castle were besieged; and boating on the river, cricket on the city ground and other pastimes helped to make a pleasant day for them.

On the race course the more serious thinking assembled to hear the speakers of the day. One platform was presided over by John Wilson, M. P.

INDIAN EMIGRATION STOPPED

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRAS—Emigration of Indians to Natal has been stopped from June 30

in pursuance of the notification issued by the government of India, reference to which has already been made in these columns. Five hundred emigrants however left Madras by the steamer Umazi just before the new regulations came into force.

Men organ, Lake Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y. Conducted in English and E. plan. Boating, tennis, croquet, golf.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Lake George, N. Y.—Conducted in E. plan. For brochures and information address MORTIMER M. KELLY, Mar.

HOTEL RADCLIFFE, Desirable rooms, excellent cafe, 118 Huntington Ave., opp. Mechanics Building. Reasonable rates.

HOTEL OSTEND, Entire block on Boardwalk, Atlantic City. Conceded ideal location. Nearly every room overlooks ocean. Capacity 300. Every room private bath. Hot and cold sea water in suites with bath. Table positively unsurpassed. Booklet and rates upon application. Electric coaches. D. P. RAITER.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN AND COTTAGES, Lake Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y. Conducted in English and E. plan. Boating, tennis, croquet, golf.

HOTEL LANKERSHIM, Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS, San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.

HOTEL NORMANDIE, San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.

IDaho—Boise—The Owyhee.

ILLINOIS—Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.

CALIFORNIA—San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.

CALIFORNIA—San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans—The St. Charles.

MAINE—Portland—Hotel Falmouth.

PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.

TEXAS—San Antonio—The Gunter.

VIRGINIA—Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlin.

WASHINGTON—Spokane—Hotel Victoria.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston—Hotel Lenox.

MASSACHUSETTS—Great Barrington—Collins' Inn.

MASSACHUSETTS—Orange—Mansion House.

MASSACHUSETTS—Springfield—Clinton Hall.

MASSACHUSETTS—Worcester—Warren Hotel.

NEW YORK—New York—Hotel Imperial.

THE HOME FORUM

Decorator Free From Convention

WILLIAM NICHOLSON was a poster artist whose portraits of Whistler, Kipling, Queen Victoria and Roosevelt, done on colored wood blocks, were the collector's envy, according to the Literary Digest, but unlike most artists who begin to make a success in such a specialty he has gone on to win the public in serious portraiture in oils. The International Studio says:

If it were possible to sum up the distinctive qualities of Mr. Nicholson's art in a single phrase, it would probably be nearest the mark to describe him as a decorator who had never allowed himself to become a slave to convention. His feeling for design and his instinct for style give a decorative character to all his paintings, and his management of color helps to make this character more definite, but it shows, perhaps, most of all in his love for simplification. In his pictures he eliminates everything that is not essential to explain his intention—all unimportant details, all useless accessories, all the small matters which do not serve some plain purpose in his scheme of composition—and he reduces the complexities of nature to a kind of monumental simplicity which is the more impressive because it recognizes as significant only the really vital elements of the subject. But he has the art of making his work simple in effect without taking away any part of its legitimate interest.

Tribute to Payne

The dedication of a monument to a poet gave the commencement exercises of one college a distinction too infrequent in this country. Union University has dedicated a memorial gateway on its campus to John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home." It was here that Payne spent his student days; hence the memorial, which may expand, as the fund seems likely to grow beyond the needs of the cost of the gateway, into the additional establishment of a chair of English poetry.—Literary Digest.

Awakened China Athletic

In answer to the question, "What are the five great races of mankind?" a Chinese student replied, "The 100 yards, the hurdles, the quarter-mile, the mile, and the three miles."—Kansas City Star.

PALATIAL PROVISION FOR THE MANY

IT would have been a daring dream enough to the men who agonized for the liberty of the people in days gone by to fancy the modern palaces which are for the use of the public in large cities the world over, but especially in our America. Not only the public libraries and galleries with their stores of intellectual treasures but the buildings of every day use for the most every day folk who may perhaps never choose to avail themselves of the higher comforts of the intellectual sort, are veritable palaces, open to all.

The beauty of public buildings like state houses and capitols is perhaps not so much of an innovation on things as they used to be, though these nowadays are the property of the citizens and are open to their visits more freely than similar buildings of old time. But the huge department stores built just to attract the average man or more particularly the average woman—for it is by a host of average patrons that these thrive rather than by the richer few—are really palaces where the humblest, or almost the humblest, may feel quite at home and enjoy temporarily luxuries which would have been beyond the reach of kings in an earlier age.

The huge new terminal railway station at Chicago is one of the striking examples of these modern palaces, and this is indeed free to the very humblest if he can merely show that he is bound

for a five-cent trip to the first uptown stop. A railway station is the most democratic of rendezvous, and the gorgeous waiting saloons may shelter at the same moment a millionaire's wife whose automobile has timed her arrival a little too promptly and the street vendor toiling to his own downtown tenement. The warmth and cheer and the beauty, too, of these places is at least as hospitable as the dimly lighted, vast and cold rooms which we see in Europe as the homes of the great and prosperous of old. The marble stair-

cases and the tiled floors, the elevators and baths and tea rooms and rest rooms and lounging places have an elegance of luxury which are of royal dignity, and they are open to every day folk, if not all entirely free, yet all for the investment of moderate sums.

In ways like these the level of living, so far as its material expression goes, is rising steadily in all the cities. It must have effect on the private surroundings of every citizen, establishing a higher standard of beauty and fitness for each as he is able to perceive it.

RHODODENDRON PINK PEARL ATTRACTS

RHODODENDRON "Pink Pearl" should be known to all lovers of shrubs, for it has made its reputation by virtue of the loveliness of its bloom and the beauty of its foliage, added to its general appearance of sturdy well being. The accompanying photograph of "Pink Pearl" is one taken in a wild garden in the south of England, where the shrub was planted as a baby three springs ago, producing the following summer just two heads of bloom, where this summer 25 panicles of glorious pink and creamy pearl blossoms greeted the sunlight.

A deep hole dug in the clay soil, filled with good garden loam and well drained by means of clinkers at the bottom, was the home projected for this particular Pink Pearl, and it is at present protected from the investigations of rabbits by a circle of wire netting. The wild garden is only in the making and these shrubs and plants that need the privacy of their own bit of ground are fenced in in this rather unsightly manner, but eventually a rabbit proof fence will form this protection, hidden from sight among the trees and bushes around.

A large "bed" of hydrangea paniculata and Anthony Waterer spirea is a feature in an open glade. Three noble Douglas pines form a charming background, and their blue-green beauty an attractive contrast to the oaks, maples and occasional beech and acacia surrounding the glades. A little tree of magnolia stellata possesses a sunny spot close to a fringe of common firs, and the taller St. John's wort makes a splash of yellow in the half sunlight and contrasts



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)

"PINK PEARL" RHODODENDRONS FROM AN ENGLISH GARDEN

with a group of fern leaved elder in the shade beyond. There is plenty of promise in the beginnings of this Hampshire wild garden.

"USES OF ADVERSITY"

MANKIND has ever sought an explanation of the suffering which has seemed heaped upon it. And good people generally have concluded that suffering is a divine agent, sent to draw men back to God. It is sometimes asserted that Christian Science ignores suffering. Christian Science does not ignore the fact that to themselves mortals appear to suffer, but it does emphatically deny that suffering is divinely sent or divinely permitted. It agrees with the Scripture, "all things work together for good to them that love God." Suffering sometimes seems included in these "things," but only they "that love God" can extract therefrom honey instead of poison.

When the purposelessness of mere suffering becomes apparent to one who has spent long years in submission thereto, a sense of regret for wasted time usually follows. But nothing is wasted. God's purposes are forever fulfilled. A mortal's road to the recognition of the unbroken harmony of existence is made devious and hard by his belief that discord is natural and necessary. Once convinced that harmonious living is the only real living one sees that never for a moment has God's plan for the happiness of His creation been interrupted. And if during those seemingly barren years one's aim has been high and one has been honestly seeking and loving the spiritual, then from every past trial may be garnered a present good.

Especially to one who discerns, however faintly, his own niche in the infinite unity of God, comes the realization of rich possession where seemed only the sterility of poverty. The devices employed to wile away the tedium of days of enforced uselessness now yield abundant fruitage in the line of his special talent. And the quiet strength gained by stifled groans, the fortitude of unshed tears, the dignity of uncomplaining patience make easier the ascending way. The invalid, the failure, the decrepit awake to the knowledge that in God's pure sight they are integrants of the universe. Vividly it comes home to each that he is worth while, that there is place for him—his own God-given place. That if he had not been there when "the morning stars sang together" the glad song must have faltered, and the joyous shouts of "the sons of men" become silent from a sense of lack. "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit;" and he who cognizes his own inherent kingliness as a child of God can royally control every circumstance, past and present, himself subject alone to his Father.

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The reward of a long good life is not deceiptive, but increase of wisdom, broader views, and larger doing; and the realization of this arrests the encroachments of age. Invalidism and failure being also results of the belief in limitation, decay and dissolution, a right view of the continuity of life will aid in setting one free. "The body improves under the same regimen which spiritualizes the thought; and if health is not made manifest under this regimen, this proves that fear is governing the body" (Science and Health, p. 370). To be theoretically correct is to have taken a step upward, to have put one foot on a higher rung of the ladder which reaches heavenward, but progress requires that the other foot be brought up as well. If an individual, starting to climb the upward way, has been frightened and confused at the outset by the warnings of an over-cautious helper, he may seem for a time to halt, suspended between clear vision and the fear to follow. But he need not hang so. One's own wrong thinking alone can hinder one's advancement. Another's fear need not hamper one. Child-like reliance on the infinite care of God, divine Love, will give one faith and courage to follow the beckoning vision, and will also reveal the mistake of the well-meaning adviser. It is well that they who are at the foot of a new and unlearned way should ascend with care. It is not Christian Science, nor an exact knowledge of God and His Christ, that bids one take too long a step, skipping rungs to which one must later go back. But neither is it Science that would keep one with one foot dangling helplessly in the air, or desperately clinging to a lower rung.

Yet even such a period of uncertainty can be made to yield a quota of good. Especially to one who discerns, however faintly, his own niche in the infinite unity of God, comes the realization of rich possession where seemed only the sterility of poverty. The devices employed to wile away the tedium of days of enforced uselessness now yield abundant fruitage in the line of his special talent. And the quiet strength gained by stifled groans, the fortitude of unshed tears, the dignity of uncomplaining patience make easier the ascending way. The invalid, the failure, the decrepit awake to the knowledge that in God's pure sight they are integrants of the universe. Vividly it comes home to each that he is worth while, that there is place for him—his own God-given place. That if he had not been there when "the morning stars sang together" the glad song must have faltered, and the joyous shouts of "the sons of men" become silent from a sense of lack. "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit;" and he who cognizes his own inherent kingliness as a child of God can royally control every circumstance, past and present, himself subject alone to his Father.

But in order that "the uses of adversity" may be made sweet, one must refuse to remain in unnatural condi-

ARTIFICIAL RUBY IS REAL RUBY

IT has long been a fascinating dream of experiment and chemical research to make diamonds, and even yet the mineralogists do not despair. But they have not succeeded here or with emeralds as they have in the case of stones that consist chiefly of corundum, that is, crystallized aluminum. A pure white product may be secured from ammonium alum and various colors are introduced. Citing an article in an English magazine, the Literary Digest says that the artificial production of the corundum gem-stone may be considered to be com-

pletely solved, and cut stones can now be obtained in every variety of color, from pure white to ruby and sapphire, at prices ranging from four to 10 shillings a carat, according to color, quality and size.

Whatever may be their economic importance, a very much debated question, there can be no doubt as to the experimental interest of this group of artificial gems. In the first place, it is a matter of some interest that a mass of fused material formed in this way should not be crystalline, but possess all the characteristics of a single crystal.

(But) although the artificial corundum is a true crystal, it possesses the shape and formation of a congealed liquid or glass. The practical interest of this lies in the fact that it affords the only means of distinction between this artificial corundum and the naturally formed gem-stone. . . . For all practical purposes, the artificial ruby is a ruby, and one can only deny that it is a "genuine ruby" if this word is held to connote essentially a product found in the earth and not made by man.

Nobody has any right to supply any one with paste under the name of artificial or synthetic gem. The distinction between the two should be clearly recognized, and it should not be permitted to use the term "artificial" indiscriminately.

"Though the Plough Be Rough"

WRITING about simplified spelling Brander Matthews says in Munsey:

Most of those who have paid no special attention to the subject do not really notice how very arbitrary and artificial many of our spellings are. Why should we represent the same sound by ie in believe and by ei in perceive? Why should we spell fancy with an f and phantom with a ph? Why should ought have half a dozen different sounds, in though, through, hiccough, rough and plough?

This last anomaly is so obviously absurd that most Americans now write hiccough and plow, and that Tennyson insisted always on writing tho'. The National Education Association some years ago cut through down to thru; and this bold simplification has been approved by the simplified spelling board. It may be noted here that Tennyson so disliked the fantastic complexity of through that he employed a simplification of his own—thro', which will be found in the final edition of his poems, prepared by himself. Besides thru, the simplified spelling board has recommended tho, thoro, and boro, with their compounds thruout, thoroly, and so forth.

Reindeer in Alaska

Another friend of the Alaskan native is the reindeer, which was imported by the United States government and has rapidly multiplied. The beast often proves somewhat unreliable as a draft-animal being generally inferior to a dog-team, but I used him to carry the mail on two of my routes and also kept two deer for my own service, says a writer in Everybody. These two were well broken and great pets. They would follow us about like dogs.

There is nothing funnier in the northland than the progress of a half-broken reindeer in harness. For Thanksgiving day of that year we were invited to the reindeer station across the bay, and the superintendent sent over 30 sled deer to carry the party on the nine-mile journey. Some of the deer were rather green, and their extraordinary antics kept us all in a gale of laughter. They shot from side to side in frantic dashes, or stopped dead still so that there were frequent spills in the soft snow. No harm was done, of course, and it was one of the merriest hours I remember.

Color

The lovely things that I have watched unthawing.

Unknowing day by day, That their soft eyes had steeped my soul in color.

That will not fade away.

Great saffron sunset clouds, and larks' spur distance.

And miles of fenceless plain, And hillsides golden green in that unearthy.

Clear shining after rain.

And nights of blue and pearl; and long, smooth beaches.

Yellow as sunburnt wheat, Edged with a line of foam, that creams and hisses.

Enticing weary feet.

If I am tired I call on these to help me.

To dream—and dawn-lit skies, Lemon and pink, of faintest, coolest lilac.

Float on my soothed eyes.

And emeralds, and sunset hearted opals, And Asian marble, veined With scarlet fire; and cold green jade, and moonstones.

Misty and azure stained—

There is no night so black but you glow through it;

There is no morn so drear, O color of the world, but I can find you.

Most tender, pure and clear.

Dorothea Mackellar in the Spectator.

Home Product

Certain exercises of the school had passed off with great success, and, at the request of the principal, a local merchant had been asked to address the students. This man, of great pomposity, and one to whom nothing had ever happened to shake his high opinion of himself, was only too glad to accept the invitation.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the principal, with the praiseworthy purpose of saying something complimentary, took occasion to observe:

"You acquitted yourself finely, sir. Your remarks were well chosen."

"Well chosen!" was the indignant remonstrance. "I'll have you to know, sir, that my remarks were not chosen at all. Every word I uttered was original, sir!"—Lippincott.

*Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.* —Cowper.

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ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Rasp.

Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens.—Franklin.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Schoolboy Memories

In a book named "Notes from the Life of an Ordinary Mortal" we find some specimens of the verse which some boys at the great English school, Eton, wrote as school tasks. One was about the trip of the Prince of Wales in America and says among other things:

"He sees the lions of the place, the falls, He visits, lays foundations, goes to balls, Dances with blundering damsels in quadrilles, Makes shooting parties to the neighboring hills. Ladies admire the beauty of his nose, Gentlemen take pattern from his clothes." Then a poem on David and Goliath was written by "a large boy with sandy whiskers and a moustache." We remember that to make verses in correct Latin that will scan rightly is one of the tasks which English school boys in books are always groaning over. This boy wrote in very simple Latin indeed, and the result is easy to read, if not exactly

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 7, 1911

France a Creditor of America

SEEKING a loan of millions with which to supplement his own investment, the promoter of a lower Broadway business structure that is to pierce the clouds, has turned to France for funds. Thither some of the larger American railway corporations also have been getting their cash of late; and signs multiply that in the future the two republics are to have a cash nexus as well as ties of sentiment arising from an anti-British coalition in the eighteenth century and because of a common faith in democracy of a republican type. Time was when Great Britain and Holland usually were the lenders to promoters of American enterprises who could not pay domestic rates of interest or who sought cash in sums that few American lenders had at their disposal.

But during the past century, France recovering from her frightful losses during the Napoleonic regime and relegating military ideals to a secondary place, has silently saved, steadily developed the most perfect financial system in the world, established herself as the banker-nation, and gained a power in international affairs through her mobile and cumulative wealth that makes her envied by nations far richer in natural resources and more populous.

The appeal to the thrifty French for further aid in American economic expansion and urban reconstruction will not be prejudiced by the fact that the two republics have agreed to make war between them impossible for all time. Nor will the new era of cordial, fraternal and reciprocal relations between the universities and societies of learned men of the two countries militate against the endeavor to create a stronger bond of pecuniary interest. In the past the ties between the two peoples have been those of sentiment chiefly. They will not wane; but there are to be others, challenging British and German domination in the past, in finance and in education.

Credit for the altered present attitude and for the impending change is due mainly, so far as persons have counted, to M. Jusserand, the ambassador from France. Only surpassed by Mr. Bryce in his intelligent appreciation of Americanism, whether in its political, educational or literary manifestations, M. Jusserand has become persona grata to the American people; and by his tact, discretion and real understanding of the American point of view, he has been able correctly to advise officials at Paris.

High School and College

It is a regrettable fact that so large a percentage of public school children fail to reach high school, and it is equally regrettable that so many fortunate enough to reach high school fail to reach college. There are too many contributory causes in each case to be considered here. Those who are charged with the bringing up of children, whether parents or guardians, however, whether they are directly interested in courses beyond the grammar grades or not, will be grateful that the National Education Association at its last session took steps toward making the transition from the high school to the college easier for the student.

These steps seem to be as natural as they are necessary, and they have the merit, also, of being simple. If carried out, the high school must instruct every student in the elements of good citizenship, a duty that, in the opinion of the association, should not be delegated to a college, because there is no guarantee that any particular student will actually go to college. High school courses must be flexible, for the high school period is the time for the youth to discover his bent. Broad vocational instruction should find place in the high school to prepare for efficiency. Mechanic arts, agriculture, etc., should be recognized as rational elements in the education of all boys and girls, and especially of those who have not as yet chosen their vocations.

Then as to the higher education, it is held that the college should recognize such a school curriculum and modify its entrance requirements. The reasons given in support of this contention are full and convincing. The principal argument advanced in its favor, and the one that will appeal most directly to those who have the care and direction of the students is that "present college entrance requirements either prevent many students from taking high school courses that they need, or prevent them from going to college after they have taken courses dictated by their actual needs." In other words, what is needed is that the college shall get into closer touch with the high school and its purposes. It can do this, and assist thousands of high school students to obtain a higher education, by recognizing their individual or, if the term be permissible when used in the group sense, their class necessities. The pleasing thing about the whole matter is the evidence it gives of a growing recognition of the necessity for flexibility and adjustment in education.

Affairs in Albania

THE condition of affairs in Albania has become a European scandal. Certain European papers, notably the London Times, have faced the facts, and have recorded them fearlessly and courageously, just as they have, from first to last, been set forth with scrupulous fairness and moderation in the columns of this paper. It is, indeed, absolutely unnecessary to exaggerate "nor set down aught in malice." The process of the Turkification of the Sultan's non-Ottoman dominions, under the eye of Torgut Shefket Pasha, is too painfully reminiscent of the Bulgarian atrocities to deceive those who remember Mr. Gladstone's famous appeal for freedom and justice in the Balkans.

Today there is no one to take Mr. Gladstone's place. Sir Edwin Pears, who collected the material which Mr. Gladstone used with such terrific effect, admits sadly enough that the Albanian horrors of today as recorded in a portion of the press of Europe are probably in no way overstated, but the only remedy he has to offer is that the great powers should support the Liberal element of what is known as the Young Turk party against the reactionary element. If the question at stake were merely that of taxation or schools or the substitution of the Roman alphabet for the Arabic this might be sound advice. Unfortunately what is quivering in

the balance is not reform bills but human lives, not nationalist ideals but security from slow starvation, disease and torture. The miserable Albanians, penned in a wall of Ottoman steel in districts where food is unobtainable, are slowly but steadily ceasing to be. The rather more fortunate refugees who have gained the protection of the Montenegrin frontier are only in a degree less pitiable. Housed in caves, almost naked and within measurable distance of starvation, their condition has been described by those who have seen it as terrible in the extreme. Yet so awful are the stories of violence and outrage which have overtaken those who have remained in their own country that the fugitives are prepared cheerfully to face death in at least peace rather than to trust the word of the Turks again.

The facts are perfectly well known to the great powers, yet the great powers make no sign. If, however, the sign is not made immediately it need not be made at all. The Turkish government seems determined to apply to the Malissori tribesmen the Catonian saying, "Delenda est Carthago." That this should be possible is the most crushing criticism of the Christianity of Europe. A single word from the great powers, and the future of Albania would be secure. That word is not forthcoming simply because the powers will not subordinate their individual selfish aims to the practise of the religion they one and all profess.

These aims are partly financial and partly purely political. On the one hand, there is the ambition to obtain financial and commercial concessions, which cannot be demanded quite so openly at Constantinople as at Fez; on the other hand, there is the greed of territorial aggrandizement which an unselfish move might endanger. In these circumstances the prolonged agony of the pacification of Albania has been allowed to drag to its weary end. The one effort really made has been to keep it as quiet as possible.

WHATEVER objection New York Central park squirrels may have to the order of the commissioner that no peanuts shall be sold in the preserve, the squirrels of the Boston Public Garden will no doubt also place themselves on record to the effect that such a course means shortening the winter supply.

The People and History

It is said in the press that the library of Benjamin Lossing, the American historian, is preserved on his farm in New York state, and is in the possession of his heirs, who, we are told, declined the offer for its purchase made by an American college. The library no doubt has many books of value, but it contains in addition documents and papers that must be of historical value as original sources of information. Whether or not Mr. Lossing is to be put in the front rank of the historians of America is a matter for those best qualified to judge, but all can agree that a collection such as he left ought to be in some depository where it can be preserved as it ought, and where the hazards of weather and accident may not imperil what is, after all, matter of public interest and importance.

The recent great losses suffered by the state library at Albany, when papers and books were destroyed that can never be replaced, showed pretty clearly how important it is to guard in every possible way the sources from which must be had the materials for writing the history of the United States. There is nothing so calming to an excited or an interested view of history as an offer to consult the original documentary evidences. When this is done fable after fable is driven from the stage; men have by no means reached the state where history is certain to be written impartially, a fact that is shown in the United States by constant efforts to distort or suppress history as it shall be written for the children in the public schools, and it is by preserving in its integrity, so far as may, the great mass of original authorities and written evidences existing in the United States that its history can be properly written. Our readers will appreciate the force of this statement when they reflect that it is only within recent years that history, as such, has been written with a sincere desire to be impartial and to present it as a series of facts having a certain relation one to the other. If it is the right and necessity of adults that history should be treated thus, a thousand times more so is it that of the children. It is not fair to children or to the commonwealth of which they shall one day compose the citizenship that they shall be saddled with untrue statements for which they are in no way to blame, and the consequences of which may for years color their views as adults. One must never conceive of history, whether it be that of a little town in the hills or of an empire, as a mere record of events prepared for easy reference. To treat history thus is to make it merely a form of intellectual amusement; the practical side of its study and the momentous is that history is at once a storehouse and a guide. Though it may be laborious and take some time to arrive at the conclusion, even a very modest acquaintance with it teaches that history is none else than the record of the steady battle of wrong with right and the recurrent emergence of right as victor. When a legislative body and their adherents say: "We purpose to pass such and such a law that shall prevent certain things," their cause is not helped with the jury of the public if the declaration is met with the answer: "Laws such as that have been declared unjust, and here and here are the records." But these records must be preserved in history not garbled or excised.

It is for these reasons and for the right instruction of the people that it is always to be hoped that no collection of documents will ever be neglected either by the state or by those private benefactors to whom already the United States owes so much.

THE fact cannot be lost sight of that the existence of riot, revolution and anarchy in Hayti is not merely disgraceful to that republic but to this also. It may be difficult for some in this country to see wherein the government at Washington should assume any responsibility in this matter, but it is not so difficult for others to do so, and especially is it easy for foreign onlookers to see that the United States should either take steps to prevent the recurrence of these outbreaks or permit some other nation to intervene in behalf of common decency and good order.

There is the objection, of course, that interference, in a manner that would be effective, might involve the United States in obligations to proceed along similar lines in relation to some other of the smaller and less responsible of the Latin republics, and that it might thereby be plunged in endless complications. This argument

would have force if, under the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine that has now been generally accepted, this nation has not already assumed these obligations.

What is needed is not military procedure, in the ordinary sense, but such a display of authority as will convince the Haytians of the ability of the United States to preserve order in its neighborhood. This authority may extend to the placing of proper restraint upon the use of the revenues of the republic. It can be employed to support properly constituted government in the republic. The means of restoring peace to Hayti and of maintaining it will be easily found once it is determined at Washington to take a positive position in the matter. Latterly there has been no government, no restraint, no respect for life or property or law in Hayti. It is difficult to excuse the United States, the dominant power among the republics of these continents for the existence of these conditions; it will be impossible to offer a defense for their continuance. Admittedly the problem which the Haytien situation offers is a difficult and a delicate one; but it is undeniably this nation's problem, and national pride and honor as well as a correct sense of international obligation call for its solution.

ATTACKING the Standard Oil Company will not be such an easy matter when it shall be divided up into fifty-seven parts. In all candor it should be said, therefore, that the old centralized form of the trust had its merits.

WITH the United States and Canada principally interested in the passing of the Senate free-list bill, the Kern amendment, providing that free admission of meat, flour and cereal products shall apply only to articles "coming from any foreign country with which the United States has reciprocal trade agreement," a number of South American nations undoubtedly will take notice. Especially in the case of Argentina, where stock raising and export of meat are assuming the proportions of a great industry, any arrangement that will admit meat free into the United States is bound to arrest attention. Consequently the successor to Charles H. Sherrill, as American minister to Argentina, may find full demand for his diplomatic ability when he assumes charge of his office, for it goes without saying that the interests now developing the packing business of the South American republic are not unmindful that the opening of new markets means much to the sources of supply.

Whether reciprocal arrangements between Argentina and the United States are advisable now is something not easily determined. There are those who aver that in case Argentine beef could be placed in this country duty free, it would still be the American packers who acted as purveyors. This is undoubtedly true, for American interests are behind the large purchases of Argentine grazing lands. But, on the other hand, it will not do to antagonize reciprocal arrangements simply on this ground. The time is past when sensible people fail to take all points into consideration. The American packing industry is a tremendous proposition, and there is no reason why it should be prevented from broadening, providing, of course, that the interests of the consumer are safeguarded.

The time is undoubtedly coming when commercial barriers will be broken down in America. The process of elimination may be gradual. The proposed step with Canada is a beginning. Mexico, the nearest neighbor to the south, already asks: What about reciprocity?

If Argentina has all the advantages of a stock-raising country—If the United States needs meat to feed its teeming population—

If reciprocity is a means to a deserving end, of benefit to ranchman, packer, dealer and consumer—

If all these factors enter into the proposition, the least that can be done now is to make close investigation of all the facts and let commercial liberation be established when desired.

Reciprocity is only in its infancy in the western world; it will grow according to the way the American nations foster it.

If Argentina should ask a hearing let the United States listen.

Edison En Route for Europe

MR. EDISON, whose play as well as toil is the exploration and the harnessing of natural forces to serve men, is to travel in Europe. Twenty years have passed since he last quit his laboratory for a pleasure tour in regions beyond seas, years that have been fruitful to the investigator and to the public he serves, but less spectacular than years that went before in sensational discoveries focusing upon him a world's thought and talk. Hence he has somewhat sunk out of sight, and there is danger that justice may not be done him by a new generation.

When he last visited Europe Mr. Edison was made to understand by eminent physicists and by learned societies that he was rated as a man of unusual attainments and triumphs, and that, like Franklin of an earlier time, he was the more interesting because of the unconventionality of his training in science and the sturdy indifference he showed to the conventions and fashions of life. An equally cordial and reverential welcome no doubt will await the man on this trip, if he only will let himself be made a lion of.

Americans are wont to give their ardent admiration to men more prone than Mr. Edison to self-advertisement and flattery of the public. His hermit-like seclusion, his disinclination to talk about himself or his achievements, his relative indifference to money, save as medium for lavish experiment in new fields of research—these have contributed to an undervaluation of the man by his countrymen that may take years to change. There may be an awakening some day, however, and an effort to do him justice. It is in Europe today that he is most justly rated, because seen in a truer perspective, and also because after all he is more like a German state-supported and equipped savant concentrating all his days on a specialty and serving society at large than he is like the traditional American inventor or investigator in the realm of physics. In a poll of its readers throughout Europe recently taken by a widely circulated Berlin journal Mr. Edison was the only American to receive votes as worthy to be enrolled among living "great men." When his career is reviewed, who is there among his countrymen that compares with him in direct influence upon daily life, by his practical applications of electricity to human intercourse?

A CHEESE made in Appleton, Wis., for the Chicago dairy show weighs six tons. It is unnecessary to say that there will be a sandwich counter hard by.